THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

A SLAM IN MR. CONKLING'S FACE.

The New York Nominations Confirmed—Reception of the Spanish Minister—A Decision Against the Atlanta Air-Line Road—Asking For Large Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The United States supreme court rendered decisions today in the following southern cases:

Thomas R. Mills, Jr., administrator, against Levin B. Scott, from the circuit court for the southern district of Georgia. The cause was remanded with instructions to award a new trial, unless the plaintiff consents to a reduction of the judgment to forty thousand dollars. This was a suit to enforce personal liability of a stockholder for the payment of bills of the insolvent Merchants and Planters' bank, Savannah.

Comptroller-general of South Carolina against the Richmond and Danville railroad company from the circuit court of South Carolina. Decree reversed with costs. This was a suit to enjoin a collection of taxes upon that part of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-line railway lying within the limits of South Carolina on the ground of exemption in the company's charter. The court holds that, as an act incorporating the Air-Line railway in South Carolina in 1856 contained no clause excepting its charter from the provisions of the law of 1841, they must be held applicable to it. The state therefore has the right to withdraw the exemptions of the original charter and collect taxes.

John L. Sterry against N. W. Casey, receiver of the New Orleans banking association from the circuit court of Louisiana, was affirmed with costs on the authority of Casey vs. Galli 94 U. S. 673.

The United States against George A. Sheridan from the circuit court of Louisiana, judgment was affirmed by a divided court.

Although considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon Representative MacMahon with a view of inducing him to serve as chairman of the Potter sub-committee who are to visit New York, that gentleman said this afternoon it would be utterly impossible for him to act. A change on the republican side has also been effected, Reed having been substituted for Governor Cox, the latter desiring to be relieved from the duty, owing to the pressure of other business. This arrangement was made by the republican members of the committee, and although no meeting has been held, it is understood the change is acquiesced in by all its members.

There will be a meeting of the majority Teller committee to-morrow, when the testimony of Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, will be taken.

A meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections has been called for to-morrow when a formal vote will be taken on the Corbin-Butler case. The republican members will unite in a majority report prepared by Cameron, of Wisconsin, in favor of Corbin. The democratic members will sign Senator Hill's minority report asserting Butler was legally elected, and that moreover the senate's action in admitting him last winter has made the case res adjudicata.

The joint committee on the yellow fever epidemic met to-day and the merits of bills, which had been introduced in congress, discussed at length, but without reaching any conclusion as to the most practical recommendations to make to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic. The committee adjourned.

This afternoon the secretary of state introduced to the president Senor Mendez Vigo, recently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Spain. The minister having presented his credentials made a few remarks expressive of friendly feeling, which were reciprocated by the president.

The officials of the interior and treasury departments were before the house appropriating committee to-day urging various appropriations to meet deficiencies, among those who made appeals was the commissioner of internal revenue, who wishes one hundred thousand dollars to meet the expenses of collecting the internal revenue, and also urged that seventy-five thousand dollars be embodied in the deficiency appropriation bill to the credit of his department.

The joint resolution introduced in the senate, providing for a treaty with Mexico, is a duplicate of a measure recently introduced in the house by Casey Young. It requires the president to appoint three commissioners to conduct the negotiations with the government of Mexico for general purposes of facilitating liberal commercial relations between the United States and that country, of increasing exchange of products and of promoting investments of American capital in the construction of railroads and the development of mines, etc., in Mexico.

In the senate to-day, Seller (Col.) presented a lengthy petition signed by C. C. Antoine, E. E. Fisher and about 55 others, colored people of Louisiana, complaining that they share burdens of taxation, and although the recent amendments to the constitution have given them political equality, that at the last congressional election they were cruelly deprived of their rights. They declare that history shows that they as a race are peaceful, not revengeful, nor are they assassins. In conclusion they invoke the power of the federal government to protect them. The petition, at the request of Mr. Teller, was referred to the special committee of which he is chairman.

The debate in executive session on confirming the New York custom house nominations was very animated. The friends of Arthur and Cornell protested against their removal, and insisted that the administration could produce no cause therefor. Those who favored the confirmations declared that the custom house had for a long time been a mere political machine and a source of corruption. Secretary Sherman and the president received many congratulations to-night on the result. It is intimated to-night that the president, being relieved of this matter, will now give his attention to the affairs of the New Orleans custom-house. Also, that he will soon send in a nomination for a minister to Berlin.

The democratic caucus to-night discussed the question of the selection of jurors in federal courts. The selection of jurors in the south, because of their republican proclivities, was alluded to. It was unanimously agreed that an amendment be offered to one of the general appropriation bills in order to clearly carry out the clause of the judiciary act, which provides that jurors to serve in the United States courts shall have some qualifications and be entitled to some exemptions as the jurors of the highest court of the state wherein they serve. The amendment will also propose the repeal of the sections of the act imposing a test oath on the jurors.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The New York Custom-House Nominations Confirmed.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The vice president laid before the senate the credentials of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. O. P. Morton, and as senator for six years from March 4th next, and Mr. Voorhees took the oath of office under the new credentials.

A bill was introduced by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, to transfer the office of Indian affairs to the war department. It was laid on the table to be called up by Mr. McCreary who gave notice that he would submit some remarks in regard thereto.

By Mr. Matthews, a joint resolution providing for the commercial treaty with Mexico. Referred to the committee on foreign relation.

Mr. Teller presented a petition from the colored people of Louisiana complaining that they are not protected in either life or property; that at the recent election they were met by armed white men known as democratic clubs; that they were shot and not allowed to hold meetings; they, therefore, invoke the protection of the federal government. Referred to the select committee of which Mr. Teller is the chairman.

Mr. Harris (Tennessee), from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a bureau of public health. Ordered printed and recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Matthews, (Ohio) submitted a joint resolution providing for a commercial treaty with the republic of Mexico. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) gave notice that to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as he could obtain the floor, he would ask the senate to take up and consider the bill to provide for the taking of the tenth and subsequent censuses.

The senate went into executive session at 1:10 p. m. and remaining until 8 p. m. The vote on confirming the nominations of Messrs. Merritt and Burt was: Merritt 33 to 34; Burt 31 to 19. A majority of the democrats voted in support of the administration.

THE HOUSE.

A bill introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Cutter, of New Jersey, for the payment of arrears of pensions appropriates $100,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, under the act of January 25, and provides that the same may be immediately available. The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The river and harbor bill was to-day reported by a sub-committee to a full house committee on commerce, which will hold daily sessions for its consideration until it is ready to be reported to the house. For obvious reasons the details of the bill are not made public.

A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Clark, of Missouri, for the relief of owners of land washed away by the Mississippi river. It permits such owners to locate on any public lands of the United States, an equal quantity of land not exceeding 640 acres.

A bill to secure uniformity in the standard of value was defeated. The house also defeated a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the issue of four per cent. bonds to the amount of $40,000,000, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the arrears of pensions.

The following were among the bills and resolutions introduced and referred: Appropriating $100,000,000 for the payment of arrearages of pensions; resolutions of the Virginia legislature, asking for a reduction of tax on tobacco; resolutions of the general assembly of Alabama, asking for the enactment of laws to prevent the exercise of jurisdiction by the United States courts in proceeding against municipal corporations; resolutions of the general assembly of Louisiana in regard to the sugar tariff.

Memorial services in respect to the memory of the late Representative Quinn, of New York, were held. After which the house adjourned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the sugar bill a special order for Saturday, the 8th, has been defeated in the house—yeas, 130; nays, 98. It is not necessary for a two-thirds in the affirmative.

Senator Coke, of Texas, will to-morrow speak upon the subject of trade with Mexico and the extension of the Galveston and Camargo railway to the Rio Grande.

In the senate to-day Cockrell, of Missouri, presented resolutions of the board of directors of the St. Louis merchants' exchange favoring the construction of a railroad from San Antonio to the Rio Grande. Referred to the committee on railroads.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Forming the New Cabinet—Miscellaneous Rumors.

PARIS, February 3.—Additional returns from supplementary elections yesterday for members of the chamber of deputies have come to hand. M. deFourton and Baron Reille, both conservatives, have been re-elected. Count Demun, conservative, was defeated by Magnet, republican. Marquise de la Rocheyaquelin, conservative, was defeated by M. Jouffrault, republican. M. Fleury, republican, is probably elected. Vice Baron deBourgoing, who declined to stand. The returns are not all in yet. M.M. Leroyer and deBons, republicans, have been elected for Montmedy and Tabes, respectively. Second ballots are necessary at Usees and Yssingeaux.

The Duc Daumale, commander of the seventh army corps, is to be placed on half pay. General Gresley, the present minister of war, is to succeed Duc Daumale, and General Farre is to be minister of war.

A Paris dispatch to the News says the opinion gains ground that the chambers will speedily abandon Versailles for Paris. The expected cabinet will be reconstructed to-morrow with only two or three new members. M. Teisserene DeDort will certainly retire. The Temps says besides M. Waddington the following ministers will remain in office. M.M. DeMarcere, Freycinet and Lyonsay, General Gresley and Admiral Pathuan.

BERLIN, February 3.—The Berlin Post says the German government has decided not to send new credentials to the German ambassador at Paris. It regards its official diplomatic relations with France as not having been interrupted for a single moment. The ambassador is accredited to the republic, not to the president, for the time being.

LONDON, February 4.—A Times Paris dispatch says the composition of the new cabinet, as given Monday evening, shows it is organized with a hope of securing a durable majority. The new members are Senator Le Royer, minister of justice; Deputy Lepere, minister of commerce, and M. Jules Ferry, minister of education. The new cabinet will be gazetted on Wednesday. It is expected that it will meet the chambers with the same programme which M. Dufaure presented.

It appears probable that it will resist the general amnesty and the return of the chambers to Paris. In reference to the impeachment scheme the correspondent doubts, from the tone of the radicals, whether the resistance would be successful. M. Dufaure was resolved, at councils held on Monday and Friday of last week, to remain in office. He altered his determination on Saturday, when he saw by the numbers who called upon him, pretending to dissuade him from or congratulate him on his retirement, that he was considered an impediment to the ambition of others. M. Waddington sincerely wished that he would remain.

Roumanian Backbone.

LONDON, February 4.—A dispatch from Vienna says: The occupation by Roumanians of a position near Silistria, which they claim as belonging to Dobrudja, is a very serious affair. The Roumanians by an overwhelming force compelled the Russians to abandon Arab Arabia, a fortress on the outskirts of Silistria The Roumanian government on Saturday received an intimation simultaneously from St. Petersburg and from General Todleben to withdraw immediately, but formally refused, and a collision is probable. This will test the present disposition of the Austrian government which supports the delimitation of the Dobrudja frontier and protested against by Russia. There is good reason to hope that the attitude of Austria will, from an English point of view, now leave no ground for criticism or reproach.

LONDON, February 4.—A Vienna correspondent of the Standard reports it certain that Roumania will disavow any action of the general commanding the troops near Silistria and will refer the matter to the powers.

The Davenport Investigation.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Davenport investigation was continued to-day. Several witnesses testified to the knowledge of the intimidation of Senator Wagstaff. He said that while his district was mainly republican, he thought that many democratic votes were lost by Mr. Davenport's course.

Mr. Davenport opened a defense after recess, and examined a large number of special deputies and deputy marshals on duty election day, all asserting that no discrimination was made that day between the republicans, democrats or anti-Tammany voters, while the majority were democrats. A number were arrested who voted the combination ticket.

The Modus Vivendi.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: There is a credible rumor that Dr. Folk, the minister of public worship, has proposed and the pope accepted a scheme of reconciliation, making Prussia, instead of south Germany, the center of gravity in eclesiastical affairs, and detaching the sees of Metz and Strasburg from the chuch of France.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A SCENE IN THE INDIAN CAMP.

The Death of Wild-Hog—The Despair of the Hounded Indians—A Squaw's Delirium—Albert Grant in Bankruptcy—A Macon Policeman Kills a Prisoner, Etc.

FORT ROBINSON, February 3.—In accordance with orders from the secretary of war Colonel Peter D. Vroom, commanding the post here, has sent thirty-three squaws and twenty-two children, widows and orphans of the late Cheyenne desperadoes, to the Pine Ridge agency to be turned over to Red Cloud's people. The order to do this received from General Crook, says that it is done in deference to Red Cloud's request. The departure of these helpless and tried people, covered with wounds and gaunt with hunger, was effected quietly and in the most humane manner, under the personal supervision of Colonel Vroom, who provided five wagons for the purpose, with canvas enough to cover them and rations for a five days' journey to the camp of Red Cloud, on White Clay creek, sixty-five miles distant.

All passed over quietly until they reached the lower camp, where Colonel Vroom had Wild Hog, Old Crow, Left Hand and the other remaining bucks, numbering fifteen, in irons. Here the scene baffled description. Lieutenant G. W. Dodd, who is in charge of the Indian scouts, and has great influence among the Indians, was awaiting the arrival of the trains to add the remaining women and children there of Sioux extraction, when all of a sudden among the Cheyenne women who were not to go there was set up the most hideous and terrific wailing and gesticulations. Aforemost among them, on the little hillock back a few rods from the camp, heaping imprecations, was the Hecate-like form of Wild Hog's wife, the sister of American Horse. With lean and shriveled arms, her rags flaunting in the wind, stood this female demon, by her side half a dozen more, presenting a picture hardly paralleled in modern times. Lieutenant Dodd immediately ordered a full and rigid search into the secrets of the squalid lodges occupied by the desolate and groveling inmates. First and foremost the arch witch was looked to, and No Flesh, a friendly Sioux Indian scout, was asked to go and disarm her. Striking her breast violently with both hands, and exhibiting a perfectly diabolical attitude, it was discovered, when she was approached, that in one hand she had half of a sharp pointed scissors and in the other a fork, of which only the middle prong, sharpened like a miniature stiletto, remained. Disarmed she was taken to a tent near by, where it was learned she had endeavored a short time previous to kill one of her children and had stamped on all the others, some of whom said they were afraid of their lives.

After the wife was taken care of some of the soldiers looked after "Wild Hog," who was found lying in his lodge bathed in blood and insensible. A closer inspection showed several stab wounds from a sharp instrument near the sternum and below the region of the heart. These are believed, at this writing, to be self-indicted, but the half blade of scissors taken from the wife of "Wild Hog" would indicate that this terrible woman in a secret moment had dealt the death blow to her warrior chief, rather than see him taken in irons to Leavenworth, where his many and shocking crimes would be sure to bring him to the halter, which is the only thing the Indian fears.

I visited at ten o'clock to-night, in company with Lieutenant Dodd, the scene of this tragedy. The oldest daughter of Wild Hog laid asleep. She is one of the three survivors from the pit where the fighting Cheyennes made their last stand, and where she was shot through the neck. Lying head to head with her was the wounded chief. The girl was sleeping like a besotted drunkard, with her face lying close to the burning fagots in the middle of the flimsy habitation. Wild Hog, wounded unto death, breathed heavily and moaned with pain, though under the influence of morphia administered to him by Doctor Pettys. Corporal Lewis gave him another pill, with some words kindly spoken in Indian dialect. The mother, wild and terrified, sat at the portal to the lodge, one old gash under the right eye being the most prominent sign on her averted face, which looked out upon the flag. Suddenly the wounded girl, about thirteen or fourteen years old, awoke with a shrill cry of pain, and seeing the soldiers through the smoke of the lodge fire she shrieked hysterically and acted as though she thought she was again under the murderous rain of bullets from which her people had suffered so much. She was finally quieted and your correspondent withdrew from the heartrending scene.

MACON, GA., February 3.—While arresting a negro named Samuel Franklin, Policeman O'Connor used his club freely, and four hours afterward Franklin was found dead in his cell from the effect of his blows. Much indignation prevails among the colored people. O'Connor is locked up.

W. A. Whittle, a well-known and highly respectable citizen, shot himself through the head to-day. The circumstances went to show that the shooting was accidental and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Johnny Dwyer, who is to fight Elliott in May next, was billed to spar with Tom Kelly at the theater comique this afternoon, and a closely packed audience was present to witness the performance. But when time was called and the men stepped forward, the police sergeant put in an appearance and stopped the proceedings by authority of the police officials.

LONDON, February 3.—The theater royal, with a seating capacity of 4,000, originally costing $150,000, and having the largest stage of any theater in the kingdom, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. No lives lost.

LONDON, February 3.—Albert Grant filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, £681,995.

The British bark Riverside, Captain Davidson, from St. Marys, Georgia, December 22d, for Montevideo, has been abandoned at sea and the crew landed at Corunna.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says it is now suspected that two sons-in-law of farmer Brown, who was murdered last week, were perpetrators of the crime, as both of them had serious difficulty with Brown.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—In the United States circuit court, Judge Bond presiding, to-day, the case of Thomas B. Perry, Robt. B. Perry and William S. Wilkinson, judges of election for the eighth district, Anne Arundel county, was concluded. They were indicted for holding the late congressional election at a place other than that selected by the county commissioners, found guilty, and remanded for sentence in the same court. Policeman Louis Norris was called to answer an indictment charging him with having stuffed the ballot box in the sixth ward at the late congressional election. Defendant entered a general demurrer, alleging that under the statutes of the United States, stuffing a ballot-box is not a penal offense. The demurrer was sustained and the prisoner discharged.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 2.—In the midst of a fire at the city alms house, Fred. Meyer, who was in the second story of the building, endeavored to escape by tying the sheets of his bed together and letting himself down by the rope so made, from the front part of the building, but he had not more than got his full weight upon it when it broke and he fell to the ground below, fracturing his skull and causing instant death. He was a German, fifty-eight years of age, and had been an inmate of the house for some time. His beard and hair were badly singed, showing that he made no effort to leave until the fire drove him off.

Thomas Dickenson, aged fifty years, being cut off from escape, jumped from the third-story window in the rear of the building, preferring death in that manner to one by burning. It was a death-leap to him, for in so doing he broke his neck and one of his legs.

These are all that are positively known to have been killed, but when the fire shall have been put out so that search can be made among the ruins, the bodies of others may be discovered. The officers fear that other lives have been lost, as several were observed to run back into the building for their effects.

James Riddle was seen in one of the front windows and the officers shouted to him to make his escape by the way of the stairs, egress in that way not having been cut off. He, however, paid no attention, but remained in his position at the window, crying for help, which no one was able to render him, and at last, when the fire surrounded him and began to burn his hair and scorch his flesh, he jumped out, receiving injuries from which he died after great suffering. He was thirty-eight years of age, and was subject to epileptic fits, having been afflicted for years.

Mrs. Christina Johnson was badly burned after getting out of the building. She was greatly excited, and while running about near the building, acting as if she was endeavoring to get into it to obtain something she had left behind, a burning timber fell upon her, burning her head, face and shoulders quite severely. She was removed to a house near by, where her injuries were attended to. There is apprehension that she will lose her sight. The officers tried to get her away from the building, but she was so excited that she paid no attention to the warnings which were given her.

The alms house was the finest in America, and was built six years ago at a cost of $162,000.

CINCINNATI, February 3—An Elizabeth, Ky., dispatch says the affairs in Green county, in this state, are disordered, caused by the tax voted upon themselves some years since to aid in the construction of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The interest was paid promptly up to a year or two, but no railroad has ever been built within the last year. A portion of the road which has been graded between Lebanon and Greensburg was leased to the Louisville and Great Southern railroad, and a proposition is now pending to take the sense of the people whether the lease shall be ratified The proposition so aroused the people that the courts have been called on to adjudicate the question, and an injuction has been obtained against holding an election. The more lawless portion of the people being enraged at the law's delays have determined to resist the collection of any more railroad tax, and on last Monday night the barn of Luther Morris, deputy sheriff, was burned, together with a quantity of grain, and notices posted on his premises reading: "Cease collecting railroad tax, or leave the county!" It is stated in a letter that the barn of Morris's father was also burned. A courier has been sent to the goverour with a request for the militia to aid in collecting tax.

BOSTON, February 3.—A special to the Journal from Tyblow, Kansas, says: The investigation which has been going on here for the past two days in connection with the Wattersfield, Vermont, murder case for which Henry Gravelin was condemned, has proved astounding. Farmer Kern, who, December 1st, wrote to Albert Preston concerning John Jacobs, which letter Sheriff Amsden had twenty-six days without investigation, makes an affidavit which proves a former resident of Windsor county to be White's murderer. Since the Journal published Farmer Kern's letter there have arrived here letters from the Farmers's Mutual insurance company of Montpelier. Preston and Amsden have arrived here—the letters and affidavits of Jacobs, his clothes, etc., having been secured. On Monday steps were taken to secure his arrest. He evidently is not far distant, and is well known in Windsor county as a dangerous character. He repeatedly stated, before suddenly leaving Vermont, "I can clear Gravelin with three words."

YORK, PA., February 3.—Saturday evening a party of tramps entered the house of Peter Lint, bound and gagged him, and robbed him of a gold watch and one hundred and twenty-five dollars. No arrests.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

Resumption of Work in Several Establishments.

TROY, N. Y., February 3.—The Hudson River furniture manufacturing company at Cohoes resumed work this morning, giving employment to fifty men. Fuller, Warren & Co.'s shoe works resumed to-day, employing two hundred men. Buzzey, McLeod & Co.'s shoe works will resume Thursday and employ the same number. Burden's water mill, which has been idle three years, started this morning. Other mills are unable to fill their orders. A Holly steam heating company has been formed here with a capital of $150,000, work to be begun early in the spring. Business prospects for 1879 are very encouraging.

This Week's Fun.

To-night the opera house will be the scene of fun and frolic. Stuart Robson and W. H. Crane, two of America's famous comedians, will appear in "Our Bachelors." To-morrow night Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors" will be given with the two comedians as the dromios. Both plays are given under the supervision of Mr. Charles Webb, one of the famous Webb brothers of Drury Lane theater, London. Yesterday there was a lively sale of reserved seats. The New York Art and Society, one of the most critical papers in the country, says:

"The most startling and incredible feature of the present production of the "Comedy of Errors' is the finesse of art which brings two such opposite comedians as Robson and Crane into conjunction, as practical twins in manners as well as appearance. The painting and costume are easy, but the blending and equalizing of opposing idiosyncrasies is a miracle. In this case it it is one of the stage surprises of the present generation, to be handed down to posterity. Whenever, hereafter, the "Comedy of Errors" is revived, we shall have a revival also of the fame of Robson and Crane, as we have heretofore had that of the Webb brothers.

One of the most attractive entertainments of the season will be the engagement of Miss Genevieve Rogers, the charming little actress who so pleased us last season. She comes with "Maud Muller," in which she is excellent, and also with "Ticket of Leave Man," which is highly commended. The Boston Post, a very critical paper, says of Miss Rogers: "Another full house greeted the young actress, Miss Genevieve Rogers, at the museum last evening. She has made a remarkably favorable impression on the theater-going people of Boston for a miss not yet out of her teens. Her assumption of the character of 'Maud Muller' is vividly realistic, and she will undoubtedly take her place among the stars of the first magnitude. Her acting is decidedly original and the play is pronounced 'perfectly charming' by all."

"Maud Muller" will be played Friday night. There will be a matinee Saturday afternoon and "Ticket of Leave Man" Saturday night. Sale of reserved seats begins to-morrow.

Tennessee's Public Debt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—The American to-day publishes a letter addressed to Governor Marks from Eugene Kelly, chairman of the Tennessee bondholders' committee at New York, informing him that the suits instituted in the name of the bondholders against the Tennessee railroads to test the priority of the liens of the bonds issued in aid of their construction, was without the knowledge or consent of the committee, who continue to hope that a settlement with the state is practicable, and that the compromise proposed by the committee may be favorably acted upon by the present legislature. He adds that a settlement of the debt is of vital importance alike to debtors and creditors.

General Sherman.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 2.—General Sherman and party arrived here this morning and left for St. Augustine, where they will remain for several days and then go up the St. Johns river. There was no public demonstration.

Annie's Failure.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Annie Bartel, who had undertaken to walk three thousand quarter miles in as many quarter hours, was taken from the track yesterday and was unable to proceed. She had completed only 566 quarters.

THE TWO PLAGUES.

AFFLICTING THE THREE CONTINENTS

The Czar Approves the Burning of the Stricken Districts of Russia—The Cattle Plague in the United States—The Black Plague in South America, Etc., Etc.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 3.—The czar has approved the summary measures resolved upon by the ministers for stopping the plague. Three more cases have been reported at Setitreno since those reported yesterday, all remedies proving unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow have decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 3,000 people and of furnaces for the burning of infected clothes and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia has asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic.

The chamber of deputies, of Roumania, have voted a credit of 500,000 francs, for the establishment of a quarantine and a military cordon to prevent the spread of the plague.

LONDON, February 3.—The British Medical Journal publishes the following: "The Vienna Medico-chirurgical Central Blatt, of January 24, states that the origin of the pestilence in Russia is as follows: A Cossack returning from war to Wetlianka brought hislady love a shawl which was probably a part of his spoil. The girl wore it two days and sickened with all the symptons of the plague and died. During the following four days the other members of her family sickened and died. The disease spread rapidly but the local authorities did not pay any attention to it till half the inhabitants of the village had died, and those remaining alive were unable to bury the victims. The epidemic had assumed serious dimensions by the 25th of November, but the government was only informed of it officially on the 11th of December. Ten days further time elapsed before any systematic or energetic means were taken for preventing it spreading further. Authorities have since then exerted themselves to the utmost to make up for lost time. As the only way of arresting the disease is to prevent all communications between the districts where it reigns and others which are healthy, a double cordon is being formed: Firstly, in the towns and villages, shutting off the streets where the plague reigns from the rest of the place; and, secondly, by surrounding the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. Quarantines are also being instituted on the borders of infected governments, and are strictly watched. The population is said to take an active part in preventing the crossing of the sanitary line, which begins at Saniyanowska and runs upward on both borders of the Volga to Batagnaska. Four quarantines have been founded in Sarepta, Iwanowda, Otrada and Zaritzin. A great drawback is a want of medical men. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. Every class and station in life have petitioned for entire cessation of all intercourse, even postal communication between the rest of Rusia and the Volga. Letters sent from Astrachan and Zaritzin are not received by the persons to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take paper money, fearing the germ of the infection might be communicated through it.

The Times' correspondent at Berlin says that the Russian railway cars are no longer admitted to German territory. The export of grain from Poland will suffer severley from this restriction.

The Roumanian government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to victual the Balkan army.

The Russian sanitary commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna Correspondent says the German ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised his government that the plague is spreading rapidly. It has passed the limits, where, according to official accounts, the last cases were reported. He urges Germany to take immediate and energetic measures to repel it.

VIENNA, February 4.—The Presse says that Austria is about to issue an order forbidding travelers from Russia to cross the frontier unless provided with passes from the sanitary authorities.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

LONDON, February 3.—The privy council has received telegraphic reports from the British consuls in the United States, replying to the inquiries as to what extent pleuro-pneumonia exists among cattle there. They say two hundred and fifty Buzzey, McLeod & Co.'s shoe works will resume Thursday and employ the same number. Burden's water mill, which has been idle three years, started this morning. Other mills are unable to fill their orders. A Holly steam heating company has been formed here with a capital of $150,000, work to be begun early in the spring. Business prospects for 1879 are very encouraging.

This Week's Fun.

To-night the opera house will be the scene of fun and frolic. Stuart Robson and W. H. Crane, two of America's famous comedians, will appear in "Our Bachelors." To-morrow night Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors" will be given with the two comedians as the dromios. Both plays are given under the supervision of Mr. Charles Webb, one of the famous Webb brothers of Drury Lane theater, London. Yesterday there was a lively sale of reserved seats. The New York Art and Society, one of the most critical papers in the country, says:

"The most startling and incredible feature of the present production of the "Comedy of Errors' is the finesse of art which brings two such opposite comedians as Robson and Crane into conjunction, as practical twins in manners as well as appearance. The painting and costume are easy, but the blending and equalizing of opposing idiosyncrasies is a miracle. In this case it it is one of the stage surprises of the present generation, to be handed down to posterity. Whenever, hereafter, the "Comedy of Errors" is revived, we shall have a revival also of the fame of Robson and Crane, as we have heretofore had that of the Webb brothers.

One of the most attractive entertainments of the season will be the engagement of Miss Genevieve Rogers, the charming little actress who so pleased us last season. She comes with "Maud Muller," in which she is excellent, and also with "Ticket of Leave Man," which is highly commended. The Boston Post, a very critical paper, says of Miss Rogers: "Another full house greeted the young actress, Miss Genevieve Rogers, at the museum last evening. She has made a remarkably favorable impression on the theater-going people of Boston for a miss not yet out of her teens. Her assumption of the character of 'Maud Muller' is vividly realistic, and she will undoubtedly take her place among the stars of the first magnitude. Her acting is decidedly original and the play is pronounced 'perfectly charming' by all."

"Maud Muller" will be played Friday night. There will be a matinee Saturday afternoon and "Ticket of Leave Man" Saturday night. Sale of reserved seats begins to-morrow.

Tennessee's Public Debt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—The American to-day publishes a letter addressed to Governor Marks from Eugene Kelly, chairman of the Tennessee bondholders' committee at New York, informing him that the suits instituted in the name of the bondholders against the Tennessee railroads to test the priority of the liens of the bonds issued in aid of their construction, was without the knowledge or consent of the committee, who continue to hope that a settlement with the state is practicable, and that the compromise proposed by the committee may be favorably acted upon by the present legislature. He adds that a settlement of the debt is of vital importance alike to debtors and creditors.

General Sherman.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 2.—General Sherman and party arrived here this morning and left for St. Augustine, where they will remain for several days and then go up the St. Johns river. There was no public demonstration.

Annie's Failure.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Annie Bartel, who had undertaken to walk three thousand quarter miles in as many quarter hours, was taken from the track yesterday and was unable to proceed. She had completed only 566 quarters.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Zulu War—The Walkers—The French Premiership, Etc.

THE candidates of the left were unopposed in seven out of twelve supplementary elections held in France yesterday for deputies.

THE Standard's correspondent at Rome reports that a basis of agreement between Bismarck and the vatican has been attained.

A MANIFESTO, signed by Castelar and a hundred others who were members of the cortes in 1873, has been issued and urges the democrats to participate in the elections and abstain from all illegal action.

SENATOR GORDON said to-night that he thought Conkling was losing ground in his opposition to the confirmations of the pending New York custom house appointments. A number of democrats who have hitherto been doubtful will now vote for their confirmation.

THE Montags Revue states that a treaty has just been concluded between Germany, Austria and Hungary, by which the latter renounces the right secured by article 5 of the treaty of Prague, of calling upon Prussia to permit the voters of north Schleswig to decide by plebescite whether that province shall be restored to Denmark.

A DESPATCH to the Times from Paris says that General Chanzy has written a letter declaring that he never consented to be a candidate for the presidency. M. Paul de Cassagnac, whose election was invalidated by the chamber of deputies, has been re-elected by a majority of six hundred.

THE cigar makers of New York held a mass meeting this afternoon for the purpose of preventing a proposed further reduction in wages as well as prices for shop made cigars. Nearly all the shops in the city were represented. A permanent organization was effected, and a committee appointed to draw up a plan of procedure, to be submitted at the next meeting.

No answer having been received from Cetemayo, the Zulu king, up to January 11th, the British troops advanced into his territory in four columns on the next day. They have so far encountered no resistance. It is reported that Cetemayo is hampered by a strong peace party at home, and it is expected that but a feeble resistance will be made to the British advance.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON was most warmly received by her old friends at the Globe theater, Boston, Sunday night, where she lectured on "The Stage." Her treatment of the subject was much the same as upon the first delivery of the speech in New York a few nights ago. It differed only in one or two minor details, and in the distinction drawn between religion and the pulpit—the difference being much more strongly marked than before.

THE committee appointed to receive and audit the claims of depositors against Archbishop Purcell, have already received evidences of indebtedness, amounting to over one million dollars, exclusive of interest, and it is known that all the claims have not yet been presented. The value of the property already in the hands of trustees to satisfy the claims is estimated at $900,000, and it is feared that the present system to secure depositors may fail.

THE democrats held a mass meeting at Union hall, San Francisco, last night to indorse the passage of the anti-Chinese bill by the lower house of congress. Kearneyites packed the meeting, hooted the speakers, cheered for Kearney and the workingmen's party, and created so much confusion that a strong force of police was sent to the hall. Several arrests were made. The Kearneyits left the hall and held a meeting in the street. The exercises were then carried out without further interruption.

MR. GLADSTONE has written to the liberals of Midlothian, that he thinks the invitation they sent him to stand for the parliament arises from their desire to do what they can to present the great question, whether the country wishes to continue to be governed as now, intelligently as a public and not as as a personal question. Therefore he loyally and gratefully accepts their offer. Mr. Gladstone in the letter renews his charges concerning the government's extravagance, its disturbing and dishonorable foreign policy and its abuse of the prerogative.

A DESPATCH to the Times from Jellalabad says that Yakoob Khan has written to Major Cavagnari distinctly declining the British demands, and evidencing a determination to hold Cabul in accordance with the orders of his father. Dispatches to the Times and Standard from Hazarpir mention the reports that the ameer has been poisoned. The Times' Calcutta dispatch says the reports of the ameer's death are very generally believed in Cabul. The Times states that 10,000 dock laborers are on a strike in Liverpool. Ten thousand more are out of work in consequence of the slackness of trade.

O'LEARY, the pedestrian, arrived in St. Louis to-day from Hot Springs, Ark., and will leave for Chicago to-morrow. He says he is not obliged to walk in March in response to the challenge of Rowell, the Englishman, as announced by Sir John Ashley, nor is he required to do so for some months yet. He will, however, waive all of his rights in the case and walk in New York early, if not the first week of next month. The main reason why he objected to walk in March was because it would shut out American contestants, there not being sufficient time for them to comply with the rules in the matter of putting up money, etc.

ALL endeavors to induce M. Dufaure to retain office have failed. President Grevy has entrusted M. Waddington with the task of forming a new cabinet. The Liberte states that M. Dufaure in a letter, in which he informed M. Grevy of his resolution to retire, pointed to his advanced age and political views, and urged that his withdrawal would facilitate a solution of the numerous pending questions. The Times's Paris correspondent says: Waddington has been selected as premier, as a clear proof that the moderating foreign policy will be continued. He further says: It is affirmed that only three ministers will retire, and they will be replaced by members of the pure left. Among the names mentioned for these places are M. M. Lepere, Leroyer and Ferry.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Matter Now Open to The State.

Augusta Chronicle.

Colonel T. J. Smith, of the committee appointed by the state agricultural society, to arrange for holding the next state fair, returned from Atlanta yesterday morning. He says there seems to be no disposition in the Gate City to claim its rights under the contract with the state society, and Macon is not in a financial condition to have the fair; so that he now considers the question an open one and is satisfied that Augusta can have it held here if she so desires and takes the proper steps in that direction. Atlanta will fulfill her part of the contract if the agricultural society insists upon it, but as the committee are in favor of Augusta, he does not anticipate any difficulty on that score. He thinks it would be a good idea for the people of Augusta to hold a meeting and make some definite proposition to the state agricultural society, which will soon assemble in convention in Hawkinsville. So far no decided answer has been received from Atlanta, but it is clear that that city is not anxious to hold the state fair, as it has a fair association of its own, which will give an exposition in the latter part of October.

A Chronicle reporter conversed with Mayor Meyer, in regard to the state fair, yesterday afternoon. His honor said the council could not contribute any money to such an object, unless authorized to do so by a vote of the citizens. It would cost six or seven thousand dollars to replace the building removed from the fair grounds and that destroyed by fire, and he did not think that the city would be repaid for this outlay, even if it had the authority to spend the money. He would like to see the fair held here, if it did not cost the city anything.

A Bold Burglary.

Some time during Sunday morning, thieves entered the store of Mr. Peter Lynch, on Whitehall street, by way of the sky light and stole a quantity of goods. The burglary was not discovered until Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Lynch missed the goods and found that thieves had made an entrance as above stated.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it has as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

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THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 4 1879.

If the country must be purified, let congress retain the Chinese and ship the California hoodlums.

CHALMERS, of Mississippi, has made his remarks about southern claims. They were neither startling nor revolutionary. Now make way for the fiery Hooker.

MR. WHITELAW REID, the able editor of the New York Tribune, made no serious attempt to deny that he was a receiver of stolen goods.

JOHN WING, the heathen Chinee, known as Tyner, has achieved quite an enviable reputation as an office-broker. Perhaps he is still in the business. Who knows?

STEWART'S remains are still abroad. Why doesn't the New York Tribune advertise for them? The cipher snatchers rushed to the tall tower, and why not the body-snatchers?

EVEN Florida is considering a Moffett punch bell. A great many legislatures discuss the levying of a tax on drinks, but very few have the moral courage to carry such a proposition into effect.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has been subjected to an interview. He is of the opinion—as far as such a milk-and-water statesman can have an opinion—that Grant doesn't want to be president, which shows the strength of Stanley's massive intellect.

A FEW democratic representatives may be in favor of paying war claims, but meanwhile the democracy of the south will put its foot firmly down upon any such extravagance. When the party gets into power a sign will be hung before the treasury door: "No War Claims Paid Here." Nothing less will appease the stalwarts, and nothing will please the democracy better.

MR. WHITELAW REID, according to the New York Times, has made a disgusting joke of the democratic ciphers. The democratic newspapers are not likely to err in the same way with respect to the action of those who stole and destroyed the republican dispatches. These promising rascals have been promptly introduced to the public as a set of knaves and thieves—from Bullock all the way down to Bill Chandler.

BRADY, the second assistant postmaster general, confessed before the Potter committee, the other day, that he not only broke open a package left with him for safe keeping, but stole the contents, giving a portion to Bill Chandler, a portion to the New York Tribune, and keeping a portion as "mementoes." It should be remembered, in this connection, that this man Brady's position brings him suspiciously near sealed packages that pass through the mails, and no one need be surprised if his fierce curiosity should get the better of him.

FARMER LE DOOK is applying the spur to congress. He wants that body to bestir itself over his pleuro-pneumonia sensation. He claims that it is raging generally and fatally, and that it is almost as dangerous as the rinderpest. It is severest in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and on Long Island. It is raging in Maryland and Virginia, around Washington, in its worst forms. The commissioner's great alarm may arise from a fear that it will cross the Long Bridge, laying his department waste and depopulating the capital in its violent course.

THE fate of the Fairfax seminary bill, being a claim for damages to property situated within the defenses of Washington, indicates what awaits all other claim and subsidy bills. The vote on the seminary bill was 121 to 89. Twenty-three democrats voted against it, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, being one of the number. It is not a war claim in the ordinary meaning of that phrase; it is a just claim for the use by the government of a charity-built property; but so strong is the anti-claim feeling that no measure, however meritorious, stands a ghost of a chance this session.

THE French constitution is ambiguous as to the length of the term of a president elected to fill a vacancy. It may be construed to mean that M. Grevy is entitled to seven years, or it may be held to mean that he is to fill out MacMahon's unexpired term. The construction that suits the party leaders will be maintained. Before the vacancy occurred the French papers generally held that such an election would not extend beyond 1880. Although the cable says M. Grevy has been elected for seven years, yet it is very probable that the length of his term has not been conclusively determined.

THE Philadelphia Times calls Mr. Hayes's attention to the fact that Tyner and Brady have positions under the administration. But (bless the Times!) doesn't the editor know that John Sherman, and not Mr. Hayes, has the appointment of men connected with the electoral frauds, whereby the people were swindled out of their president? The knaves are to be paid, but, in the meantime, Mr. Hayes is supposed to know nothing about it. With his head resting confidently upon the palpitating bosom of the amiable Rogers, it would be unnatural to presume that the de facto president is taking any very lively interest in what is going on in the rude political world about him.

SOME of the organs, bitten apparently by a political tarantula, continue to declare that the democracy proposes to pay loyal claims from the south. We beg the organs not to worry themselves. It is not at all within the range of probability that the democrats of the south can either be coaxed or bribed into stultifying themselves by rewarding those who are now willing to swear that they were, to all intents and purposes, traitors to the section in which they lived, and to the cause for which the southern people fought. If these loyalists want pay, they should apply to the party they are supposed to have represented in the south—the party that has already robbed the treasury of some three hundred millions for the purpose of paying these bogus claims.

THE resignation of Governor Vance takes effect to-morrow, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis then becoming governor for the balance of the four-year term. He will have about two years to serve. Governor Jarvis is a native of North Carolina, about 45 years old, and a lawyer in active practice. His right arm was disabled in the war between the states, in which he served as a captain of the first North Carolina regiment. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, and also of the convention of 1875. He has frequently been a member of the legislature, and was once speaker of the house. He is considered one of the best political managers of his state, and no one doubts his capacity to worthily fill Governor Vance's seat.

IN what way have the Chinese injured the democrats of the house? This is an important question; for surely they must have some reason for casting their votes in opposition to the immigration of the unfortunate mongolian. Of one thing, however, they may be certain—the bill abrogating the treaty between the two governments does not commend itself to thoughtful men. America is intended to be a refuge for the unfortunate of all nations, and any act which establishes race or class distinctions mars the symmetry of the plan matured by the founders of the republic. The only objection that can be urged against the Chinaman is that his economy and prudence enable him to work for less wages than the California hoodlums who are endeavoring to run him out of the country.

Richard Henry Dana.

Our telegrams announce the death of Richard Henry Dana, who was distinguished as a poet and an essayist some fifty years ago. Mr. Dana was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1787, and died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was a lawyer by profession, and for some time engaged in the practice thereof, but his tastes were literary, and he was a member of the club of young men who, in 1814, projected, and for a brief period conducted the North American Review. Mr. Dana was a brother-in-law of Washington Allston, the distinguished southern poet and painter. In 1818 he became one of the editors of the Review, and contributed to it a series of literary criticisms which attracted considerable attention at the time. In 1827, he published "The Buccaneer, and other Poems" in a small volume, which received the warmest commendations of the critics. In 1850, he collected all his writings and published them in two volumes, under the title of "Poems and Prose Writings." The writings of Mr. Dana are not popular, as popularity goes, but they are of great interest to those who enjoy the flavor of the old English writers. His style is simple, chaste, bold and impressive, but his methods of treatment are too severe to commend them to those who admire the melodramatic in literature.

A Newspaper Pantaloon.

The New York Times complains that the theft and translation of the democratic ciphers have been made a trifling and worn-out joke in the eyes of all sensible men. We cannot go as far as our esteemed metropolitan contemporary. The dispatches told their own story as soon as they were published, and that story is well-known to the country. They show that at one end of the line a brace of ripe republican knaves were for sale, while at both ends of the line were a lot of democratic understrappers claiming that they be bought. There was Mr. Marble, that exquisite combination of Talleyrand and Richelieu—who seems to have been anxious to close the bargain at once; and there were Coyle and Woolley, and various other understrappers, all clamoring for "Copenhagen," or something of that sort; but there was no purchase made. This is shown by the telegrams, as well as by the result. We are therefore willing to agree that the dispatches as translated by Mr. Whitelaw Reid's experts are a joke, but we are not willing to go further and say that they are a trifling joke.

The complaint of the Times, however, is to the effect that the manner in which the telegrams have been manipulated by the Tribune has been such as to convince the public that the whole affair was to be treated as a joke. There is a large grain of truth in this; for Mr. Reid had no sooner allowed his talented experts to print their translations than he turned his editorial asses loose, and from that day to this the editorial page of the Tribune has developed and fed the disgust of those who are in the habit of looking in that direction for comment and information. In all probability there has never been in the columns of any newspaper of the Tribune's reputation and ability such a disgusting display of imbecility reveling in its own utter wantonness as the paragraphic comments upon the cipher dispatches. When it chooses to be so, the Tribune is one of the most dignified and scholarly papers in the land, and it has upon its staff some of the ablest editorial writers in the country, but all its dignity and all its ability seem to have been sent to the lumber-room to make way for the idiotic Pantaloon who forges the political paragraphs. So far, the Times is right.

The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The report of the experts who were appointed to investigate the epidemic of 1878 is not a very satisfactory document. They admit as much at the outset. Neither their facts nor their suggestions are new or valuable. They frankly admit their ignorance of the nature of the disease. They do, it is true, as a board declare that the disease is exotic to our own country, but even on this point there is dissent. Dr. Louis A. Falligant, of Savannah, a member of the board, refused to sign the report because he holds that yellow fever may be developed by indigenous as well as by imported poison. So do many of the leading physicians of New Orleans hold; and in the end perhaps all will settle down to the conclusion that at times each is right—that there are peculiarly hot, unhealthy seasons in which the north shore of the gulf is capable of originating the fatal germs of the disease as well as the other shores of the great yellow fever basin. The very figures presented by the board of experts are, however, interesting. They put the deaths by yellow fever during the late epidemic at 18,000, "and probably as many as 20,000." Of this number, about three-fifths were minors and two-fifths were adults, representing a loss of $12,600,000. It is believed that at least 120,000 cases of sickness from yellow fever took place during the same period. The loss of time of these patients was a public loss, and should be considered in any computation on the subject. The average duration of their illness and convalescence is not far from twenty-five days, and the value of their time may be put at fifty cents a day. This item would amount to $1,500,000. To this sum should be added the value of the labor diverted from production or useful activity by attendance upon 120,000 sick persons for ten days each at fifty cents per day, $600,000. We are not, they say, able to estimate correctly the total losses to this country, but these losses have been variously estimated by others at sums ranging from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

These figures alone should induce congress to heed the recommendations of the board relative to a continuation of the investigation. We have thus far given no material knowledge of the yellow fever poison, and our ignorance is an all-sufficient reason why the government should prosecute the inquiry with vigor and to the utmost possible limits. If another Emily Souder should bring the poison to New Orleans next summer, we could not fight it any better than we did last summer's importation. We are, in fact, at the foot of the sanitary science ladder as to this subject. Let the inquiry therefore go on. Let men skilled in medicine be well paid to probe the matter, both at home and in cities where the fever most frequently prevails. To give up the inquiry at its present stage would simply be to confess that science and skill cannot master or even confine the disease.

The Late City of Memphis.

The prompt-paying tax-payers of Memphis bravely stood levies at the rate of $3.85 on the $100 until they found that they would have to pay, in addition to their own taxes, the taxes of all those who did not feel under pecuniary obligation to the public. The back taxes now amount to two millions, and the lax system of collecting taxes would soon have doubled that amount. Practically, the honest tax-payers would have to shoulder these unpaid taxes if the city government were continued. This would have been insupportable, the city debt being in the neighborhood of five millions; and there seemed no way out of the web that reconstruction and successive epidemics had woven, except the one that the legislature of the state has sanctioned. The people of the city have turned over all the old books, back taxes, and other property to the bondholders as assets, surrendered their charter, and become "a taxing district" governed by three commissioners—two of whom have already been appointed by Governor Marks, the third to be elected in ten days by the people of the late city. These commissioners are to serve two years, the chief of the three to receive two thousand dollars a year and the other two five hundred dollars a year each. Their power over the affairs of the city is almost unlimited. A preamble of the new law states the whole case—

> To be less expensive to administer, and in no manner liable for the debts and defaults of said corporation, in order that they may be able to provide for the essential and necessary wants of local governments for the inhabitants over which they are placed, and that they may become the means of fostering instead of depressing business, of increasing instead of lessening the value of property, and of enlarging instead of diminishing the volume of revenue drawn from these communities to aid in support of the state government.

This plan of wiping out indebtedness is very simple, and would have been very effectual if it had been carried to consummation before the bondholders had begun legal proceedings. As it was, the bondholders applied for a receiver before the bill became law, and according to the code of the state, the new law cannot affect the proceedings that had been commenced before it went into effect. This leaves a fine opening for litigation that cannot be ended short of the United States supreme court. In the meanwhile, the various creditors are seizing every possible piece of property belonging to the defunct city, and are serving mandamuses and writs of garnishment by the hundred, and the people are beginning to wonder what will become of the property. "What," asks the Avalanche, "of the fire engines and horses, of the engine-houses and traps. Are these to be seized and sold at auction? What of the school buildings, the school children and the board of solemn visitors? What of court square and the public promenades? What of the city archives?" The bondholders, on the other hand, ask: "What of the bonds we hold?" Between the two classes of questioners, the lawyers included, there is every prospect of a novel and interesting set of seances.

IN an intellectual conflict with a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer the other day, our friend Ampt spoke with great vehemence in regard to the manner in which Florida was carried for the republicans. He chose his language carefully, and seemed indisposed to divulge any of the party secrets, but he hinted in an informal manner that he knew some things that might be worth the telling a little later on. As the interview stands, it merely goes to show how a talented man can talk without saying anything.

ISN'T $5,000 for two Indian agents rather high? We appeal to the Hon. Z. Chandler for information.

WHILE Bill Curtis, on the editorial page of Harper's Weekly, was calling aloud for reform in the tone of one lost in the wilderness, Tom Nast was whooping up the boys in his cartoons, and caricaturing every prominent republican who declared against Grantism. And Nast has won. Somebody ought to get a stuffed club and congratulate Curtis.

THE student of wild western literature will regret to learn that the original Buffalo Bill died eight years ago. His name was Bill Hickok.

THE American flunkey is growing impatient. Here it is getting late in the season, and the Canada court hasn't yet nominated the day when it shall emerge from mourning. We advise Lorne and the princess not to delay fixing the date a moment longer than etiquette absolutely demands, if they want to retain the respect of our talented flunkeys.

THE English of the Countess Bonanza is a little ragged around the edges, but her acting is as smooth as the front of a new shirt.

THE organs say they thought it was the democratic ciphers the Potter committee went to investigate, and they are protesting against the outrageous way in which the latest gang of republican thieves and knaves were brought to the surface.

THERE was no one thoughtful or appreciative enough to throw Whitelaw Reid a bouquet when he retired from the witness stand the other day. It is such little attentions as these that soothe the weary editor and cause him to be more resigned to his fate.

OLD man Christiancy deserves the congratulations of the country. In selling out to Zach. Chandler he has shown that there is a streak of fervent patriotism running through his brisket.

THE placable and kindly disposed editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean still good-humoredly asserts that the southern negroes of the south are "hunted to the swamps with dogs, lashed and shot to death because of their political opinions." The same genial man is of the opinion that the republican party is honest and that its leaders are incorruptible.

GLADSTONE proposes to give Beac another tussle. He will stand for parliament for midlothian.

TYNER was unselfish all the way through. It was his remarkable innocence that got him into trouble. He merely saw where old Z. Chandler could make a little pocket money by appointing two Indian agents, and he telegraphed him to that effect. The childlike blandness of John Wing remains unquestioned.

THE Philadelphia Times, in a moment of severe thoughtfulness, says that Bill Chandler is worse than anonymous. Does the Times mean to insinuate that Bill is not as honorable as the other knaves of his party?

HON. T. J. SMITH, a member of the executive committee of the state agricultural society, says he has learned that Atlanta stands ready and willing to waive her claims to the next fair of the society, but at the same time the city is willing to fulfill her contract to the letter. Colonel Smith suggests that the city of Augusta hold a mass meeting for the purpose of naturing a proposition to be made to the society at the convention shortly to be held in Hawkinsville.

AFTER all, there must be a certain sort of comfort in being a villain, else why should nearly all the republican leaders stick so jealously to the business.

IF the Chinese are to go, for gracious sake, let "John Wing" head the procession.

JOHN A. COCKERILL, the felicitous blasphemer of the Baltimore Gazette, is sometimes almost inclined to declare that the Baltimore Sun is an Abell paper. But whatever else may be said, it cannot be denied that the London correspondence of the Sun is the freshest to be had for the money. In fact the correspondent cuts out and makes his own facts.

IN GENERAL.

—The Valentine lunacy is drawing near again.

—Grevy would make a good king of Greece.

—Christiancy doubles on his salary but lops on his reputation.

—Niagara has been interviewed by 600 people since January 1.

—It is stated that Mr. Burnand will be the new editor of Punch on Mr. Tom. Taylor's retirement.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks "that with a few more hangings Indiana will be a pretty respectable state."

—It is recorded to the credit of Don Cameron that he never approached the bar of a Washington "sample-room" alone.

—The hair of the buffalo is now largely employed in making overcoats, which are all wool.

—It won't be exactly friendly on the part of Michigan toward the British lion to send Z Chandler back to the senate.

—The Baltimore city council is considering a reduction of salaries, varying from five to twenty per cent. on all above $600.

—An old Danish treaty gives France a monopoly of the cod fishing off the Iceland coast, which is valued at $15,000,000 a year.

—The conviction of Mrs. Cobb may satisfy the ends of justice, perhaps, but it will injure the drug business.

—Think of the slipperiest thing in the world, multiply by two, grease it with goose oil, and you have the present condition of Rome sidewalks.—Rome Sentinel.

—Mr. Spurgeon, yielding to the earnest solicitations of the majority of his flock, has consented to take a vacation of three months, to be passed at Mentone, France.

—None of Vanderbilt's horses are quite fast enough to satisfy him. Several people lately have been able to get out of the way without being run over.—Chicago Times.

—Mr. Vanderbilt offers to match his team for $50,000 against any other team now working together, the team that kills the most people in a mile heat to take the money.

—Grant told Olive Logan that he will not be president next time and that statement is doubtless strictly true, wherein it differs slightly from the generality of Logan's statements.

—The Maine legislature, in view of the result of the last election, will consider the expediency of so changing the state constitution as to make a plurality of votes elect a governor.

—Father Hyacinthe, at last accounts, was about to open a palace of worship at 7 Rue Rochechouart, Paris, to be entitled the Gallic Catholic church. The services are to be in French instead of Latin.

—Of the 240 members of the new legislature of Massachusetts, thirty-seven are mechanics, thirty-six merchants, thirty-three manufacturers, twenty-nine lawyers and twenty-seven farmers.

—The prince of Wales will visit his estate of Nascrov shortly, when he will receive a hearty welcome from his Welsh neighbors and the tenantry, who cyfnnssyddr him a model llandilordd.

—Fifty-three failures occurred in New York during this month. The liabilities amounted to $1,412,394; assets, $355,005. In January, 1878, there were 129 failures; liabilities, $7,000,000.

—"Oh! isn't it just glorious?" was Princess Louise's exclamation on seeing Niagara. Lorne didn't say much, but kept thinking about the hack fare.—New Haven Register.

—California leads among the wool producing states, Ohio second and Texas third. Mercer county, Texas, has more sheep in its limits than any other county in the union—656,000.

—Ladies whose names begin with any letter before M will be received by the Princess Louise on the 14th of February; unfortunate folks who spell it with an M, an N or any other letter must wait till the 15th.

—Fourteen different nationalities, in as many provinces, are under the sway of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is theoretically held, in order to be acquainted with the condition of his subjects, to speak seventeen distinct languages and dialects.

—General Shields has not yet been assigned to any committees by the senate but soon will be. At present his time is greatly taken up by callers, and senate pages are continually about his desk getting his autograph for the visitors at the capitol.

—The emperor of Germany is now wonderfully well and vigorous, though still carrying his arm in a sling. He gives audiences and rides out daily. He has held a commission in the Prussian army seventy-two years.

—The trial of Passanante for the attempt to assassinate King Humbert at Naples has been postponed until next month, in consequence of the prisoner's counsel having requested that a medical examination should be made into his mental condition.

—On the night of December 31, 1878, a census was taken of the population of Trieste, which gave a total of 126,673. Of this number, 90,896 were Italians, only 4,970 were Germans, and the rest Slavs. Hence, with some reason, the city clamors for annexation to its mother country, Italy.

—Gambetta has gone up another round of the ladder, being now speaker of the chamber of deputies, as he has long been its recognized leader. From where he stands, to the presidency of the republic, is but a step, which, barring accidents, he will inevitably take in due time.

—It is said that there is little or no hope of another novel from the pen of George Eliot, at least for years to come. Her husband left at her death an additional work on "Positive Philosophy," to the completion of which she has already begun to devote all her time and energies.

—A Birmingham manufacturer has recently stated in public that during the Franco-German war the Birmingham workmen were earning such high wages that many of them actually kept ponies and phaetons, and it was almost impossible to buy ponies in Birmingham "for love of money."

—The tribute which the workingmen of England will present to Lord Beaconsfield is of a unique character. It is to be a laurel wreath of gold. Each town will contribute one leaf. Subscriptions were limited to one penny. An accompanying address will contain the names of the donors.

—Gambetta could pretty surely have had the French presidency, but he wisely chose to be the real rather than the nominal leader of France. He is still young, and if he had taken the presidency he would soon have found himself laid by and labelled "ex-president."

—This country has on its surface 179,204 miles of telegraph wires, which is the greatest amount possessed by any country in the world. Britain comes next, with 108,000 miles; Russia next, with 31,000; France, with 25,000; Canada, with 20,000, and Germany, with 19,000.

—Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, crown prince of Sweden and Norway, is nineteen years old, and is said to be intelligent, but ignorant of literature and art. He is spending the winter in Rome, under the tutelage of Mr. Hare. The prince is tall, fair-haired and awkward, with a simple and candid face and a rosy complexion.

—The secretary of war has sent to the house a communication recommending an appropriation of $1,000 for the purchase of certain papers held by General Pendleton, late chief of artillery to the confederate army, commanded by General Lee, to be added to the confederate records.

—Missouri is represented by foreigners to some extent. Schurz is a German, Armstrong is a Nova Scotian, Shields an Irishman, her lieutenant governor a German, and her secretary of state an Irishman, and of her thirteen congressmen, only five are native Missourians.

—Dr. Schliemann is ambitious to be United States consul-general at Athens. He is an enthusiastic American, has married a Greek lady, and is building a fine palace in Athens. He is on good terms with the king, and would gladly give his services gratuitously, besides doing all he could for the United States in the various archæological explorations now going on.

—Memphis, Tenn., was, and is not. Like her ancient namesake, she vanished, and even more suddenly. Like Barkis, she seemed "willin," and rode out into the great future, and left her creditors to mourn. Any communications now addressed to residents of the former city should read, "To the care of the constable who is watching the remains of Memphis, in the territory of Tennessee."

—The crown prince of Austria has written a book, entitled "Fifteen days on the Danube." It contains shooting-adventures, and is said to be distinguished by an accurate knowledge of natural history and by keen observation, which, considering the extreme youth of its author, make it a noteworthy performance, and distinguish it favorably from most royal productions. The book is printed for private circulation only.

—Mr. George Rignold has been very successful as Henry the Fifth at Melbourne. At the end of the fourth act one evening not long ago he was presented with a new flag embroidered by several ladies who are admirers of his acting. When he left the theater the horse was taken from his cab and he was drawn to the hotel by the populace, attended by torchbearers and a chorus singing "the Men of Harlech."

—Women are admitted this year for the first time to all the examinations and degrees of the university of London, without exception, on precisely the same terms as men. At the winter matriculation two weeks ago there were nearly 600 candidates altogether, and eleven of these were young ladies. One lady presented herself at the examination for the degree of bachelor of laws. These are the first twelve ladies who have been admitted to the regular examinations of any English university.

A Sound Platform.

New York Sun.

It has not been our fortune to agree with Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in much of his public course, but he certainly exhibited good sense and political sagacity in discussing one of the numerous brood of so-called loyal claims which was before the senate on Monday. It had been previously considered by congress, by the court of claims, and by the supreme court of the United States on different occasions, and, though rejected by them all, was still living to vex the halls of legislation.

John A. Bingham has stated that a hundred millions of dollars were paid out of the treasury to satisfy southern claims. He neglected to add to that statement that these claims were paid under a republican administration, by republican congresses, and as the price of southern support The test of "loyalty" by which they were passed was adhesion to the republican party; and this was a part of the system, in co-operation with the freedman's bureau and other kindred schemes, by which the south was politically captured, after having been physically conquered, and held in bondage by the carpet-baggers.

It may be fairly assumed that nine-tenths of this hundred million was paid for fraudulent claims, because in the nature of things, after the war seriously began, there was no such thing known as loyalty, except individually marked cases, in the whole south. Republican claim agents, speculators, patriotic members of congress, all professional politicians, were themselves loyal and northern by birth, were the chief beneficiaries of this enormous plunder. Only the scraps that fell from the official tables were given to hungry applicants who were really from the south.

Moreover, the great bulk of the present claims, which excite so much virtuous indignation, are made up and urged by northern attorneys, or owned by northern speculators. The fact is notorious that most of the class known as cotton claims is now in northern hands, and that a ring of northern lawyers, some of them, too, of the most stalwart stamp, is organized and active at this very time in procuring legislation to confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to decide them. Once there, a ten million job would be made sure, practically beyond the reach of congress, because even with a condition that the judgments must be subjected to legislative review, that formality would soon become worthless, especially with a great lobby to raise the cry of upholding the decisions of a court of justice.

The plain, downright truth is, the south has little interest in any of these claims which figure so largely in the platforms and speeches of partisan chiefs, and the best men of that section are against their payment. Mr. Hill only expressed their sentiments when he declared:

"I vote against this bill because, in my judgment, it is what we call par excellence a war claim, and I am against the payment of all war claims, whether they be loyal or disloyal, unless it be, perhaps, some few exceptions in favor of religious, educational and charitable institutions; and there are very few even of that character that I will except. I vote against their payment on principle."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, also said:

"When we propose to reward loyalty I want to reward the pure article. I do not want to reward any article of loyalty that seems to be in the least degree under suspicion; and I am determined in my conduct in the senate, when men come from the south or from the north either, claiming the rewards of their loyalty, that they shall prove it to a demonstration before I will undertake to reward them on that account."

These are sound opinions, and, when accepted and proclaimed in a decisive form on the part of the south, they must do much to conquer a prejudice that now is strongly fixed, and is used by partisans as political capital. Mr. Hill laid down a short and sound platform for the democracy, which, slightly qualified, reads as follows:

"1. We will not pay war losses, loyal or disloyal.

"2. We will not vote no more of the public money, and no more of the public credit, and no more of the public lands to build up or enrich mammoth monopolies in the shape of railroad corporations.

"3. We will in good faith pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest.

"4. We will restore the constitution of the country and honesty and economy to its administration, confining the general government to its limited delegated sovereign powers to promote the general welfare, and leaving the states unmolested in the exercise of their reserved sovereign powers to promote the local welfare of the people."

In these doctrines we go unequivocally with the senator from Georgia. They are sound, and they will stand the test of time and experience.

Not Rebel Claims.

Charleston (S. C.) News, dem.

Southern claims, so-called, are not "rebel" claims. On the contrary, they are the claims, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, of radical sympathizers, of traitors and spies, in the midst of the southern confederacy, or else of men who cared neither for the union nor the confederacy, and men simply looking after their own interests—contemptible creatures whose only aim was to shape their course as to win, no matter which side came uppermost. The effect of granting these claims is not only to reward those wretches for their villiany, but to reward them at the expense of better men, who, having lost their all in the service of their country, must, from the earnings of their labor, pay the taxes from which the money is taken to pay these claims. Possibly there are men in the south who were loyal in heart and deed to the union, but, if so, the reward should not be chargeable upon the southern democracy. There are, again, cases in which men and women loyal to the south were able to pass through the war without any open hostility against the federal government. But, as before said, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the claimants are traitors, spies or liars, and there is no excuse for a southern democrat advocating them except that the money will indirectly benefit his section by being spent there.

"A Natural Alliance."

New York Tribune.

The payment of southern war claims, as has been repeatedly shown, would cripple the treasury and set the country back in its efforts to continue specie payments. The inflation schemes of the flat money advocates would end in bankruptcy. Both tend to the same disastrous issue. The alliance between the southern democracy and the northern greenbackers is the most natural thing in the world. They have a common purpose, and that a most mischievous one, and they together control the democratic party of the country. Here and there at the south is a democratic leader who has statesmanship enough to foresee the effect, and patriotism enough to oppose the payment of southern claims. So there is here and there in the north a democratic leader wise and patriotic enough to foresee the effect of inflation and oppose it. But they are not the controlling spirits of the party; they are leaders with but few followers. The party proper is an alliance between the advocates of southern claims and of fiat money. The alliance is natural and the bond strong, and it means in the briefest terms—a grab. While we admire the courage and patriotism of the men who, in the house and senate, stand out from the party, let us not by any means mistake them for the party, or their opinions for the party platform.

Judge Hunt's Successor.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The president has stated that he shall fill the vacancy on the bench of the United States supreme court which will undoubtedly be caused by the resignation of Judge Hunt by the appearance of some one from that judicial district which comprises Vermont, Connecticut and New York. This has put an end to the hopes of the friends of Chief-Justice Grey, of Massachusetts, and of Stanley Matthews. It is generally understood that the president will tender the appointment to Senator Edmunds of Vermont. The senator cannot, of course, find the same attractions in senatorial life after March 4, when he will be in a minority, and as he owns a house here where the climate is more acceptable both to himself and to his invalid wife, it is probable that he will accept the appointment. If he does so, the minority in the next senate will lose its greatest leader.

Sherman at Atlanta.

Charleston News and Courier.

The placid indifference with which the people of Atlanta have treated the visit of General Sherman to their city is worthy of all praise. They have neither sought him nor shunned him. They have not even taken pains to conceal their very natural curiosity to behold the man who has played a very conspicuous, if not an altogether honorable, part in the history of the times, and especially in the history of their city. Atlanta, in this instance, is the representative of the south, and the incidents of General Sherman's visit to that city are a striking illustration of the fact that with us the war is a thing of the past, which, although it will never be forgotten, will also never be revived.

The Republicans in a Quandary.

New York Star.

Even the Republicans find it hard to assail with any degree of consistency the position taken by Senator Hill, of Georgia, in his speech last Monday. The senator declared himself in favor of shutting down on a vast majority of the war claims against the government, whether coming from the north or the south. All the leading southern democrats stand upon substantially the same ground. They would pay no southern war claims, except it could be proved beyond a peradventure that the persons presenting them were during the war loyal to the union. All the hue and cry, therefore, about the democratic party proposing to defraud the national treasury with an avalanche of war claims is simply "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Southern War Claims.

Macon Telegraph.

The "southern war claims," so-called, which are before congress or any other branch of the government, are, as to probably ninety-nine one hundredths of them, claims in which southern people can feel neither interest nor sympathy. They are necessarily claims preferred on account of an exceptional "loyalty," or, in other words, hostility to the views and feelings of the southern people at the time these alleged claims arose. Why southern representative men should be urgent in pushing such claims may be a reasonable question, unless they have secured a pecuniary interest in them, which is not a reasonable hypothesis in the present state of the law.

Wm. T. Will Dance.

Knoxville Tribune.

Mrs. General Sherman favored the press of the country a few months since with an admirably written letter upon the evils of dancing, especially round dancing. She convinced a great many good people, who were unable to trip the light fantastic gracefully by reason of some defect in their physical structure, that it was a very improper amusement, but she failed to impress the feet upon her liege lord, the head of the army. As he passed down the road the other day he stopped at Chattanooga and went through the mazes of a country dance in that enterprising village. The general is a old man, and his wife should curb his wickedness or take his scalp.

The Radicals Finding Comfort in Georgia.

Springfield Republican.

The success of the independents in the last Georgia congressional election and the feud between Governor Colquitt and Senator Hill have rallied the disbanded republicans of the state. The democratic Augusta Chronicle concedes that, if the republicans take advantage of the independent movement, which, it says, will spread all over the state next year, they may be able to elect three of the nine congressmen, and capture the governor, too. An encouraging prospect surely.

Congress Is Fatal to True Humor.

Chicago Tribune.

Colonel W. T. Thompson, of Savannah—"The greatest humorist in America, I tell you, sir"—is a candidate for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Hartridge. Since Sunset Cox has gone over to the enemy and taken a profound interest in the census, there is a great dearth of humorists in congress. Colonel Thompson will be welcome. But he will be spoiled as a humorist in about two years. Look at Proctor Knott at the head of the judiciary committee and Conger going into the southern question like oil of vitriol, not to mention the sad fate of Cox.

Such Noble Custodians.

Baltimore Gazette.

The gentlemen into whose hands the political telegrams of 1876 fell were noble custodians. They looked over the republican ciphers very carefully and finding that they contained nothing of a corrupt or criminal character they burned them so as to keep them out of the way. The democratic ciphers were carefully preserved and sold. It may be well to mention that the custodians were republicans in good standing.

Bragg and the Rebels.

Memphis Appeal.

The southern claims in every instance are presented either by honest union men who were loyal to the government during the war or by scalawags, spies and perjurers. The rebels have nothing to ask of congress in the way of claims, and Bragg's attack applies only to those who were opposed to the south during the rebellion.

Footing the Mammoth Bill.

Washington Post.

If the congressional demagogues who rushed through the pension arrears bill are compelled to reinstate the tea and coffee tax and the income tax in order to meet the requirements of their liberal expenditure, they may find some of their popularity in a dried and shrivelled state when they get back to their "deestricks."

No Tales to Tell.

Augusta Chronicle.

The Washington Republican is angry because the Georgia democrats are so "clannish" that they won't tell tales on General Gordon. We didn't know there were any to tell. If he has done wrong and the Georgia democrats know it they are as much to blame as he is, for they recently re-elected him by a virtually unanimous vote.

Only Bait to Catch the North.

Syracuse Journal, rep.

Senator Hill and others will talk very well, until the democratic party is restored to the control of the national government, as it is hoped by the promises as bait to a part of the north and a solid south to restore it, when the party caucus will override their good intentions.

The First State Fours in Wall Street.

Springfield Republican.

Georgia is proud of the established credit which has enabled her to dispose of the whole issue of 4 per cent. bonds within 60 days after they were authorized. Part of them were sold in Wall street itself, where no other state had dared to place a 4 per cent. bond.

England will Tremble.

Memphis Avalanche.

When John A. Logan and the great Zachariah Chandler return to the senate the country will be safe. But all England will tremble. John and Zach. are not on speaking terms with the British lion.

The Real Article.

Washington Post.

Old Zach Chandler is the premium bulldozer. He has just bulldozed poor old Christiancy out of the senate and bulldozed Hayes into helping him to do it.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased, we will sell at public outcry, before the Court-house door of Fulton county, on Tuesday, February 4th next, between the usual hours of sale the following described property in the

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Americus clamors for an opera house.

—Dahlonega is banking on her morality.

—The war between the Georgia farmers and the guano agents is growing general.

—Blind Tom would draw good houses in Atlanta.

—Some of the papers complain because Atlanta treated Tecumseh with courtesy.

—The hog cholera has made its appearance in Franklin county.

—A Dooly county negro was killed by the falling of a tree recently.

—Two red foxes were caught in Franklyn county recently. They have fast dogs up there.

—Mr. Bascom Myrick, of Forsyth, passed through on his way to Shelbyville, Tenn., yesterday.

—Like Atlanta, Savannah will not make any demonstration over General Sherman, but she will be hospitable.

—Ex. Ras. Yancey, of Covington, killed twenty-three birds in twenty-five shots, and was in the field only two hours.

—The Rome Courier says General Sherman is a stockholder in the Tecumseh iron works.

—Wilhelmj enters Georgia with his j unprotected even by a horse-blanket. He will live to regret this.

—Mr. Robert H. Harris, editor of the Cairo department of the Thomasville Times, is perfecting a plan for destroying the cotton caterpillar.

—Two female tramps, who have been going about through various portions of the state, collected about two hundred dollars in Macon.

—The spontaneousness with which our Georgia contemporaries are saying good things of The Constitution is a little more than gratifying.

—The state press convention will take place in Cartersville in May. The boys will have a fine time as usual. Both Willingham and Wrenn will take them in hand.

—The friends of Colonel W. A. Harris will regret to learn that in the burning of Worth county court-house recently he lost his fine law library. Not a book nor a paper was saved.

—The American Republican says that Mr. James Caraway, of Sumter county, killed a hog recently that weighed 518 pounds, ground and yielded 410 pounds good meat, net. This was a good large yield, and proves big hogs can be made to grow as large here as in Tennessee, Kentucky, or any of the hog growing countries.

—The Albany Advertiser says that on the 23d instant a little white child was fatally burned at Grave's mill, on the Brunswick and Albany railroad. It seems that while its mother was washing near the house she heard the child scream, and as she entered one door of the house the child ran out of the other with its clothes on fire. As the child ran around outside of the house the mother started around another and headed it off. She clutched it and smothered it to a crisp, and the child died next morning. The child got in the hearth with fire was the cause of the fatal accident.

—Mr. Gill informs the Savannah News that some time ago their house in Baltimore received a box of tea leaves from the farm of Mrs. R. J. Stanton in Mcintosh county, which they tested and experimented with, and pronounced a very fine quality of tea, that was highly commended by the agricultural department. It is satisfied that the cultivation of tea in Georgia is practicable, and will be very profitable as soon as the industry is thoroughly informed upon the subject, and one of the objects of the department is to see that they are informed in this matter. His firm will purchase for the leaves sent them, as far as in their power, and will do the curing themselves, so no expense to the producers until they are occasioned growers until they are instructed in undertaking the manufacture of themselves. Mrs. Stanton has planted tea plants from Japan, and prepares an excellent article herself.

—Judge A. C. McIntosh, of Thomasville county, Georgia, has purchased the property of the New Manufacturing company, situated on the Ocklocknee river, in Decatur county, known as the Bainbridge factory, said to be one of the finest water factory sites in the state. It is the intention of the judge to put in operation at once, and employ a company at that place to operate the factory in connection with the enterprise.

—There is an idea prevailing in Cartersville that Bartow county will take the lead in the state in the production of Georgia Agricultural college. Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [30 jan3 d&m fri sun wed

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484 jan28 dsw tues fri

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Born, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Seago, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
Administrators.

119 jan8 d&wtkl tues

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WORM SPECIFIC

OR

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very fou, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.

Cincinnati, O.,

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and

Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [30 jan4 d&m fri sun wed

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY AT FROM

6 to 8 per cent. per annum,

By the U. S. Home & Dower Association, 28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Geo'l Department.

66 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkly tf

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents,

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAILS, DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS for buildings of every description furnished on reasonable terms on short notice. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Office on Pryor Street, over Messrs. Carolina Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cornices and Southern Planing Mills. 249 jan9 d&m 3d pg

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms, $2.00 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week. Rooms of all sizes and location of rooms. Special attention will be given to all the delicacies to be obtained in the Savannah and Boston markets. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and will aim to promote the comfort of the guests, and all patronage from where they may come. jan4-dtf

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. R. LYON, Proprietor.
Thomasville, Ga.

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. J. LAYNE, Proprietor.

This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Commercial travelers. Sample room free to guests. JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

294 jan23 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

600 oct29 dtf B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promises the public that nothing shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

50 sept dóm E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies.

January 11, 1879...dtf L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Orders by Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 dtf

Perry TRADE MARK & Co's

STEEL PENS

of superior English make, famous for durability and elasticity; a large variety of styles suited to every kind of writing, for sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, celebrated "FALCON" and "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of **Twenty-five Cents.**

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.,

138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d3m tues

MILLER & BENNETT,

Book and Job Printers,

24 BROAD STREET,

Sunny South Building—by Bridge,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Request all who want anything in the PRINTING LINE to give them a call.

New Materials!

Good Work!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GET OUR ESTIMATES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—**24 BROAD**

284 jan16 d1m

Cigar Stands and Bar and Billiard Halls for Rent.

I WILL RENT, FOR THE SEASON, THE Cigar Stands and Bar and Billiard Rooms at the GRAND NATIONAL and WINDSOR HOTELS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

W. M. NICHOLLS,
Proprietor.

4 feb2 d2t

NOTICE

—TO—

SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T.
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next.

E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.

538 feb1 dtf feb2

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 22½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d1m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,

ATTORN Y AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞ Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep1278 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office: 5 Austell's Building. ATLANTA, GA.

424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 dly

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8, '78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 286 feb17, '78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

Wilcox AND White ORGAN!

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,

GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

Kranich & Bach,

C. L. Gorham, Raven & Co.,

(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

28 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OR ADDRESS

F. L. FREYER,

363 Jan21 d2w MARIETTA, GA.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d&3m

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY, 1879.—Will be sold before the Court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Peachtree Creek, being the southeast corner of A. J. Collier and W. F. Herring, on lot No. 110 in the 14th district of said county; thence from said road north sixty nine degrees, forty-eight minutes, west 750 feet; thence north eleven degrees, forty-five minutes and two seconds, 569 feet to a Spanish chestnut; thence north nineteen degrees and thirty minutes, thence north ninteen degrees, forty-five minutes west, along said branch 1,025 feet to line of land lots Nos. 110 and 111; thence west along the line of said lots 195 feet to the corner of lands lots 110, 111, 145 and 146; thence north along the line of land lots 111 and 145, 1,250 feet to Peachtree Creek; thence along the meanders of said creek 970 feet to the dividing line between Wesley Collier and W. F. Herring; thence along said line 1,385 feet to Peachtree road; thence along said road to the beginning corner; being all that part of the W. F. Herring tract on the west side of Peachtree road, containing eighty acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and various other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a material and builders' lien issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cook & Stewart, vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting 100 feet on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, and running back to the center line way of the Western & Atlantic R. R. adjoining the property of Scofield Rolling Mill Company and known as Nos. 492 and 494 on said Marietta street, and used by defendants for office purposes.

Levied on as the property of Scofield Rolling Mill Company by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Atlanta National Bank vs. Scofield Rolling Mill Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place a lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, it being the northwest corner of said lot and being north of Levi Robinson's and Mimms's, with the original line to an agreed line; said tract containing 33 7-100 acres, more or less, of land, being part of subdivision 18; said subdivision with a slip 179 20-100 feet wide, running south north full length of said blocks on the west side, adjoining the lands of John Doane and P. Gardner on the east; W. H. Perkinman on the south and west, and W. Peters's estate on the west. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of A. Bessenger vs. Michael Kreis.

114 jan7 d1aw1w A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.

THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent

31 nov28 3m

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar21...tf oct2

LOTTERIES.

LA. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—**105th Monthly Drawing.**

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

256 jan14 d&w3w

FULTON SHERIFF SALES FOR MARCH, 1879. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and a quarter acres of land, more or less, the same being the west half of land lot number 127, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of W. P. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of M. Richardson vs. W. Johnson. Property pointed out by B. F. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, city lot in the city of Atlanta and the improvements thereon, situated on the north west corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, in the Fifth ward of said city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of M. R. Berry and John W. Medlock, fronting 50 feet on Marietta street and 47 feet on Peachtree street, the same being part of land lot number 78, in the 14th district of, originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas Kile, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. V. Brumby, agent for Brumby Chair Manufacturing Co. Property pointed out by McConnell & Heywood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of West End, in said county of Fulton, and known in the plan of said town as lot No. 3 of the Wellborn block, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point about (40) feet west of the northwest corner of West Peters and Gordon streets and running thence (20) feet west on Gordon street, thence at right angles with the said described line(100)feet to the beginning corner, said described line(100)feet to the beginning corner, said parcel of land being a part of original land lot No. 108 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of said defendants to satisfy a fi. fa. from the superior court in favor of Choples B. Welborn vs. H. F. Moats and J. W. Smith for the purchase money of said lot. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., the same being the east part of land lot No. 101in said district and said county, bounded as follows: Commencing at the point where the Upper St. Johns river, and all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co's. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf and to all points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 12 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent

junes...dtf

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

No. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST AND WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
p. m.	a. m.	a. m. p. m.
	5:45.	3:00. Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59. 5:37. At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10. 7:11. At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37. 8:26. At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
9:59	p. m. 1:32	p. m. 1:33 10:00 At Greenville, S.C. with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.

Lv'e Atlanta	3 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 1 EAST DAILY. NO. 2 WEST DAILY.

Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte. NO. Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

000 jan24 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leaves Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina. In convenience, appointments, and equipment the line is unsurpassed. Luxurious Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Fernandina, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Upper St. Johns river, and all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co's. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf and to all points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 12 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent

junes...dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th Instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY. NO. 1 WEST DAILY.

Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	Ar. Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.

Lv'e Atlanta	3 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY. NO. 3 WEST DAILY.

Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte. NO. Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

000 jan24 dtf

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FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Fernandina, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Upper St. Johns river, and all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co's. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf and to all points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

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8:25.	11:36.	11:37. 8:26. At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9¾c; in Atlanta at 8¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, rising temperature, southwest to southeast winds, with partly cloudy weather and possibly light rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 3, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.15	43	51	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30 15	41	59	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.19	47	48	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30 14	51	59	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.16	55	81	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30 15	56	94	N. E.	Fresh	.04	L't rain
Corsicana	30.01	52	60	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.22	49	64	S. E.	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.25	45	64		Calm	.00	Hazy.
Montgomery	30.24	44	59		Calm	.00	Clear.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.26	27	60	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
11 31	30.20	43	39	W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.08	48	36	W.	11	.00	Clear.
4 06	30.07	50	32	W.	14	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.15	44	52	W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
10 31	30.15	43	51	W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....1.08 | Maximum ther..... .50
Mean daily ther..... 40.75 | Minimum ther..... .26
Mean daily humid. 51.00 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Synopsis for the Month of Jan'y, 1879.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE,
SIGNAL CORPS U. S. ARMY,
Kimball House, Feb. 2, 1879.

Highest barometer	30.492
Lowest barometer	29.555
Highest temperature	76
Lowest temperature	9
Monthly range	64
Greatest daily range	36
Least daily range	9
Total rainfall	4.20 in.
Prevailing wind	N. West
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	N. W., 42 miles per hour
Rainy days	11
Mean monthly barometer	30.169
Mean monthly thermometer	44 36
Humidity	67.40

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar21 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.
[See Fourth Page]
DeGive's Opera House—February 4, "Our Bachelors." Robson & Crane.
No. 25 Whitehall—Supper and Candy Pulling. Central Presbyterian Industrial School.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page.]
Common Sense Views—Phillips & Crew.
Receiver's Sale—Julius E. F. Matthews.
Fine Shoes—Myers Bros.
Notice—F. E. Whitfield, Sen.
Buggies at auction—Hall & Morris.
U. S. Marshal's Sales—O. P. Fitzsimons.
Sheriff's Sales—W. A. Wilson.
Marshal's Sales—R. O. Douglas.
Citations—Daniel Pittman.
Dissolution—Goldsmith & Lowry.
New firm—J. W. Goldsmith & Co.

The Constitution
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 4, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Shep Shepherd, of West Point, was in the city Sunday.

—Mayor Jesse Hill, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is in the city on a visit accompanied by ex-mayor Tomlinson Fort.

—A son and daughter of Senator Blaine, of Maine, were at the Kimball house Sunday on their way to Florida.

—Mr. Shelby Myrick, of Forsyth, passed through the city yesterday en route to Tennessee. He was accompanied by a party of his relatives.

—Colonel A. P. Barton, of Weldon, N. C., who has been visiting our city for two weeks past, left yesterday on his return home.

—Hon. Alexander M. Speer, judge of the Flint circuit, is presiding in Fulton superior court in the place of Judge Hillyer, who is on the bench of the Flint circuit at Griffin.

—Hon. Gustavus J. Orr, L. L. D., the state school commissioner, left for Washington yesterday. He goes there by request, to deliver before the national educational convention an address on "the needs of education in the south." The convention will meet to-day.

—Yesterday Mr. C. M. Candler, son of Hon. M. A. Candler, was admitted to the bar before Judge Speer, after a most thorough examination, which stood admirably. Mr. Candler graduated at the state university in 1877 with high honor, and enters the profession under auspices that foreshadow a bright future.

—It is not generally known that Stuart Robson, the distinguished comedian who is to appear at DeGive's opera house to-night, has worn his theatrical honors under an assumed name. He is really a member of the Stuart family, of this state, where his respected father resided until his death. One of the comedian's brothers still lives near Atlanta, and another, who followed General Hood, fell in front of Atlanta.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Atlanta is alive with strangers.

—Theatrical companies are falling thickly upon us.

—Atlanta merchants are getting up their orders for spring goods.

—Our book stores are full of choice reading matter.

—Blind Tom will not claw the ivory upon a piano for an Atlanta audience.

—More southern planters raised their bread and meat last year than ever before.

—Our friends in Savannah are enjoying luscious strawberries.

—Thornton, of the Macon Ledger, says the female tramps infest that city.

—The city was quiet and free from excitement yesterday.

—Tops are taking the place of Alabama slings with the boys.

—A mercantile exchange notes the fact that "the price of ostrich feathers is reduced."

—Bananas are selling at twenty-five cents per dozen, and the rare japonica cannot be bought at any price.

—Charleston dogs are suffering with hydrophobia, while Atlanta dogs are enjoying fine health.

—We notice among arrivals at the Kimball house yesterday, Mr. Thomas Graeme, of Louisville, Kentucky.

—Reserved seats for Genevieve Rogers will be put on sale to-morrow morning at Phillips & Crew's.

LIFE AND ENTERPRISE.

A Glance at a Big Concern.

Everybody in Atlanta and everybody in Georgia knows where Dougherty's is. Among the live, untiring merchants of Atlanta, none are better known or more justly famed than David H. Dougherty. Not a year ago he opened an emporium of fine dry goods at No. 35 Peachtree street, taking three stories of a fine new building. Yesterday a reporter dropped in and found every one of twenty-three clerks so busy that the store looked like a hive in its hum and stir. The proprietor found time to give us a glance at his truly elegant stock which comprises everything that a dry goods store ought to have in it. The retail department is a model of arrangement and displays a rich variety of all sorts of pretty goods. The store is so light that none but the best goods would stand the test to which this stock is exposed. Passing up stairs we found a very large room literally full of goods. This is the jobbing department where dry goods, shoes and notions are offered to the wholesale trade at figures that surprise those who do not know how largely Mr. Dougherty purchases.

A general view of the entire establishment was found very pleasant indeed. All the catalogue of staple and fancy dry goods, trimmings, notions, hats, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, gloves and shoes is supplied by the large stock that fills the shelves and show cases. In dress goods there is a beautiful variety offered. From the plainest alpacas to the finest silks, velvets and cashmeres, everything that can array a woman in taste and style is offered at tempting figures. Mr. Dougherty has exercised good judgment in the selection of his assistants. He has twenty-three employees, and his principal clerks are among the most popular dry goods men in the city, and their friends always find them. We have never seen a store better manned with courteous and efficient clerks who thoroughly understand their business.

Mr. Dougherty is a man of such experience that he knows well how to use his means in the selection of a stock, and therefore, keeps at all times fresh and new styles of goods, which he buys for cash and in such quantities that he can offer the trade rare inducements. In fine dry goods of all kinds his stock invites criticism. When you are passing along Peachtree street, drop in at No. 35 and see for yourself.

Doctor McFerrin's Sunday in Atlanta.

At nine o'clock in the morning he visited and addressed the flourishing Sunday-school at Payne's chapel. At eleven he preached in the First Methodist church to a large assembly, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper. At three o'clock p. m. he met the Sunday-school of St. Paul's church, and entertained a fine audience with a speech. At night he preached in Trinity church to a great and attentive congregation. This was a full day's work for any minister. It was a remarkable accomplishment for a man seventy years old. Surely the old minister's "bow abides in strength." We wish we had full reports of his sermons. Both were full of thought and deeply impressive. Great unction rested upon him in this delivery, and many hearts were moved. He will speak to-night in the First Methodist church.

Notice.

Rev. John B. McFerrin, D.D., agent of the Southern Methodist publishing house at Nashville, will deliver an address at First Methodist church to-night at 7½ o'clock. The address will be explanatory of the work and wants of the publishing house, and will be spiced with the history and literature of the church.

Dr. McFerrin's well known character as a platform speaker gives assurance of an interesting occasion. The public generally—ladies and gentlemen—are cordially invited to be present. Seats free.

—Professor H. Hall, the United States signal station observer in this city, has given a convenient form of publication to his observation besides the publication of them in THE CONSTITUTION. He has them in a neat frame in the Kimball house office, with Ed Callaway as assistant editor.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1879.

The undersigned, representing the Wholesale trade and Jobbers of the city of Atlanta, have this day signed an agreement in writing that, from and after this date, they will settle with no customer for less than one hundred cents on the dollar, with this limitation only, to-wit: In case any customer becomes unable to pay his debt in full by reason of Providential cause, then, in that case, each party to this undertaking remains free to make such adjustment as to himself shall seem right. This action is taken in the interest of the good and true business men of the country as well as for our own protection.

J. R. Wylie. W. F. Stokes & Co.,
Hightower & Holleman, Frank M. Potts.
Cox, Hill & Co. Geo. J. Howard & Bros.,
T. M. Clarke & Co., Fuller & Peabody.
Granding, Spalding & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.,
A. C. & B. F. Wyly, Morrison, Bain & Co.,
T. M. Horsey, M. & J. Hirsch,
Crane, Boynton & Co. Crane, Boynton & Co.
J. C. & J. Carter, Tommey, Gregg & Beck,
T. S. Lewis. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Merchant & Mosley. Jno. M. Hill & Co.,
Garrett & Bro., Jno. Silvey & Co.,
Langston & Crane, H. L. Smith.
Abbott & Bro., Daniel & Marsh,
J. W. Goldsmit t, J. R. Simmons,
Dunn, Oglesby & Co., J. Williams & Co.,
Gholstin & Co., T. J. Lowe & Bro.,
John Stephens, Paul Jones,
P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., Duck & Co.,
Howell, Wood & Co., Jack & Holland,
Boynton Bro., W. A. Russell & Co.,
Kennesaw Mills, J. H. McMillan & Snow,
Ketner, Agent, Brock Bros.,
M. Haralson & Co.
000 feb1 d1t

—Religious services will be conducted every day this week in the basement of the Presbyterian church, on Marietta street, at 10 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The pastor is assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Bachman. The community is invited to attend.

Scientific Association—Lecture To-Night

By Dr. Thomas P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture. Subject: "Agricultural Education." Seats free.
97 feb4-d1t.

Religious Services.

At the First Presbyterian church a series of very interesting religious meetings is now in progress. The Bachman brothers have recently been aiding in carrying on these services, and their labors have been very successful. The faithful pastor, Rev. J. H. Martin, is hard at work. Every night there is a good congregation, and the services are very interesting. They will continue this week.

Montevallo coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
feb4 d1t.

"Dooley's Yeast Powder,"

Said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without it in our family. We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet.

Large Invoice of new Watches offered at Low Prices.
We have just received a beautiful assortment of enameled and ornamented cased Ladies' Watches, and an elegant line of Gents' Gold stem-winding Hunting case---pieces of the finest manufacture.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall street.
350 jan19 d1f 4th pg

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle.
466 feb26 d&wlv

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Dr. Prange's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&wSmtil julp3

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future.
627 dec1-d6m

—If you would escape spring and summer diseases purify your systems with Dr. Wilson's Turkish baths. Best "Spring Physic." Three or more tickets, 50 cents each.
feb2 d2t sun tues

Go to hall of Scientific association, corner of Broad and Marietta, to-night, to hear Dr. James on "Agricultural Education." Admission free.
97 feb4-d1t.

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.
Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,
No. 32 Whitehall street.
475 jan26 dtf

Doctors Gave Him Up.

Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my George. I know hops are good."

The Fireside Companion.

The Fireside Companion, No. 580, with supplement, will be out next week. The supplement will contain the concluding chapters of Mary Cecil Hay's charming story, "THE SORROW OF A SECRET." It will also contain the words and music of the comic song and chorus,

"HIS SISTERS, HIS COUSINS AND HIS AUNTS."

This song and chorus is the most humorous part of the new popular comic opera, H. M. S. Pinafore, which is now the rage all over the country. A popular piece of music is given away every week with this paper.

The Fireside Companion is for sale by all news dealers. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year. Address Geo. Munro, 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York.
73feb4d1t

City Court—Civil Business—Second Monday in February.

The City Court will convene on Second Monday in February, 10th instant, and resume the civil business, when the following cases, undisposed of at last sitting, will be tried:

Smith vs. A. & C. R. R.
Roberson vs. same.
Champ vs. City.
Bank State Georgia vs. McGuire et. al.
Chapman vs. Ratteree.
Goodman vs. Woodsworth.
Cook et. al. vs. Holbrook.
Gardner vs. Howell.
Robinson vs. City.
Meriam vs. State Savings Bank.
Rainwater vs. Wardlaw et. al.
Gaskill vs. Hitchcock.
Lawshe vs. Ladd.
Moore vs. City.
Gossett vs. Sewell.
Remington vs. Wilson & Co.
Remington vs. Wilson & Co.
By order of Judge Clark:
feb2 2t J. S. HOLLIDAY, Clerk.

Fresh Backbones and Ribs to-day at Lacy & Austin's, 13 Broad street.

The new wholesale and retail commission house of Lacy & Austin, 13 Broad street, is receiving heavy consignments of Tennessee produce. Atlanta merchants are patronizing them liberally.
98 feb4 1t.

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

—Strayed from the deer park of Mrs. Munday, 39 N. Pryor, on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, a large Deer, two years old, with strap and bell attached to neck. Answers to name of Carrie. Any information leading to the whereabouts of her will be thankfully received by Mrs. Munday, 39 N. Pryor, or H. G. Shields, 108 Peachtree street.
72 feb4 d2t

John Ryan's

Bargain counters. Go and see them.
Offered to-day:
846 pairs ladies' and children's shoes at 50 cents, worth $1.00.
937 pairs ladies' and children's shoes at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
639 pairs ladies' and children's shoes at $1.00, worth $1.75.
Biggest bargains yet offered.
80 feb4-d1t.

Montevallo, Coal Creek and Anthracite coal, also stove wood and stick wood, best in the city. 49 Decatur and Peachtree and Broad streets. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
feb4-d1t.

Montevallo coal received daily. Come one, come all, and buy. 49 Decatur and 25 N. Broad streets. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
feb4-d1t.

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, being unlike tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow ly 2

Just received—Montevallo coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro. feb4-d1t.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cents. Try it.
378 june22-d&wly&weowly

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1879.

J H Estes, St Marys, Ky; T F Howell, Rome; R N Hill, N N C & R R; T N Francis, Cincinnati; W S Larendon, Charlotte; J H Vanerson, Augusta; F P Holt, Covington; J G Hammond, Charleston; T Greene, Louisville; E J Cohen, Ga; J B Foster, W F Schwab, W F Scheidt, A W Tapscott, E W Devaney, N Y; W E McAndrews, Macon; A C Griffith, H M Pedigo, Ky; H C Lynch, and child, St Louis; Miss M E Wyer, St Paul; B F Collins, N B Collins, Miss Annie White, Americus R T Williams, Ga; J Smith, Cincinnati; T M Norwood, Savannah; R Rosenfield, Louisville; E Volck, N Y; J W Oliver, Chattanooga; C Moore, Ga; Mike Welsh, Augusta; C Wessolowsky, Albany; W M Lee, Jonesboro; A W Steel, J C Snyder, Cincinnati; A McClintock, J Adams, G W McClure, J R Mayes, W Peter, Ky; J Chambers, C Williams; L Reveau, C H Hurlbert W J Branon, B W Patterson, Mrs Desmond, G B Hawley, M T Sampton, W J Woodson, Ga; J C Warner, J Henry H Montgomery, Nashville; T R Crookshank, J J Bryant, W B Crouch, Tenn; J H Childs, T M Kahn, Philadelphia; G S Printy, Boston; J P Shirey, Baltimore; R C Perkins, Cleveland; W R Simmons, Manchester; F W Barton, St Louis; E Cavanaugh, Richmond; A C Fitch, N Y; W M Watkins, Montgomery.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 3, 1879.

J M Bloodworth, J C Long, King, Griffin; W Peters, J S Hall, S Heckheimer, O Hammond, R J Ruth, R Gwinn, R Ober, Baltimore; C James, R B Alexander, W S St George, W B Broom; J Stine, G M Williams, A B Montgomery, Ga; H C Greenwort, J I Hogan, W C Grostey, Cincinnati; Bishop; J C Lane, J L Baily, S Kaufman, M Mess, Bastinell, H Jacobs, S Brown, A Brittian, H Hopkins, H Reese, J H Dill, O Ford, G Blagden, J S August, New York; W W Scott, Matson; S Lamplkin, Lexington; J Mendell, W Wolfe, Cincinnati; F H Bornhert, U S A; A N Hill, Washington, Ga; W R Phillips, Macon; W S Holman, Athens; J A Smith, Knoxville; L E O'Keefe, Charleston; D H Arnold, T H Challenger, Philadelphia; W Blaine, Miss Blaine, Maine; S E Kregan, N C; L Strouse, Mobile; A Smith, Tenn; A M Speer, Griffin; G W Hollis, Albany; H M Hoster, Ohio; W H Shipman, St Louis; R Cruse, Covington; F R Hollinsworth and wife, Chicago; J W Lawn, Mass; E F May, Bishop McFerin, Tenn; B Myrick and wife, S Myrick and servant, Forsyth; W Chapman, Washington; T Graeme, Louisville; J G Starr, J D Crawford, Hampton; W H H Basham, Z T Manson, Ga; O Henry, N C; J A Baugh, Jr, LaGrange; C C Ellswood, Baltimore.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Eastern Seed Potatoes.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.
490 jan28 d1w mid 3d or 4th col 4th pg

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

If you want to see him, call at Dr. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.
34 feb2-sun&tues

—M. Rich & Bro. sell best prints 4½; 36 inch bleaching, as good as Lonsdale, 7c.; best Wamsutta, 10c.; Fruit of the Loom, 8½c.; Lonsdale, 8c.; white piques, 4½c.; colored piques, 6½c.; Lonsdale best cambric, 12½c. Other goods fully as low for 20 days. Only call and see Rich. feb3-1t.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 3, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....100¼
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	103@101	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	109@111	Augusta City 8s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	107@109	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	107@109	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
Central R. R.	104@104	Central R. R. 7s	106@108
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104	So. West R R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	74@ 76	South Wes R.R.	98@100
Central R. R.	74@ 76	Atlanta Str't R'R	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Noon—Stocks weak. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4.84½; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Evening.—Money 2@2½. Exchange $4.84@$4.85. Governments quiet; new fives 104¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks irregular.

N Y. Central	115¾	Chicago & N W	59⅜
Erie	24	Preferred	81⅜
Lake Shore	76⅝	Rock Island	126
Illinois Central	87	Western Union	99½
Pittsburg	92¼		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$1 5,664,413 Currency.....$17,642,981

LONDON, February 3.—noon.—Consols, money 96 11-16; account 96 3-16. Erie 26.

PARIS, February 3—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 112f. 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 3, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet; middlings 8¼; low middlings 8¼c

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	206
Air Line Railroad	14
Georgia Railroad	24
Central Railroad	14
Western and Atlantic Railroad	17
West Point Railroad	48
Total	323
Receipts previously	75,245
Total	7,568
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	75,669

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	913
Shipments previously	68,643
Total	69,556
Stock on hand	6,113

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—noon—Cotton; easier sellers but prices unchanged; middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5⅝; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 4,900; all American; futures partially 1-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, February delivery 5 9-32; February and March delivery 9 9-32; March and April delivery 5 5-16; April and May delivery 5⅜; May and June delivery 5 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 5,500 bales; uplands, low middling clause, April and May delivery 5 11-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 3—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed steady; uplands, low middling clause, April and May delivery 5⅜.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 713 bales; middling uplands 9½; middling Orleans 9⅝; futures steady.

February	9.42	April	9.79
March	9.60	May	9.94

NEW YORK, February 3.—Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 1,318 bales; middling uplands 9½; Orleans 9⅝; net receipts to-day 1,936; gross 6,481; futures closed quiet but firm; sales 45,000 bales.

February	9.51@9.52	June	10.14@10.15
March	9.66@9.67	July	10.29@10.25
April	9.81@9.85	August	10.33@10.34
May	10.00@10.01		

Consolidated net receipts.....23,729

GALVESTON, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 3,572 bales; gross —; sales 721; stock 78,839; exports to Great Britain 5,585; France 1,645; coastwise 1,125.

NORFOLK, February 3.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; net receipts 2,317 bales; gross —; stock 19,481; sales 927; exports to Great Britain 2,130; coastwise 3,056.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts none; gross 288 bales; sales 190; stock 9,383; exports to Great Britain 700; coastwise 30.

BOSTON, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 1,466 bales; gross 4,260; s les none; stock 2,625.

WILMINGTON, February 3.—Cotton steady; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary —; net receipts 800 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 9,040.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 163 bales; gross 1,923; sales to spinners 1,014; stock 9,368.

SAVANNAH, February 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 2,325 bales; gross 2,376; sales 1,500; stock 69,247; exports to France 1,100; continent 59; channel 3,925; coastwise 4,988.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3—Cotton easy; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 4,783 bales; gross 9,624; sales 5,000; stock 188,915; exports to Great Britain 20,627; continent 1,641.

MOBILE, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 3,516 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 57,871; exports to France 3,800; coastwise 2,539.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 9; net receipts 3,870 bales; shipments 1,782; sales 1,350; stock 75,880.

AUGUSTA, February 3. Cotton qdiet and steady; middlings 8 13-16; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 7 13-16; net receipts 410 bales; gross —; sales 549.

CHARLESTON, February 3.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 2,234 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 59,189; exports to Great Britain 2,000; coastwise 1,287.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—20c.
BUTTER—10@16c; dull.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 6@7; turkeys 10c.
BEESWAX—28@29c.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾@ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good cattle 2½@3½; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1½@2½.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—42½; seed 50@60.
HAY—Timothy 90@$1 00; Clover none
CORN—63@65.
MEAL—62.
GRITS—$1 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Irish ⅌ bbl $2 50@$3 00; Sweet 60c per bushel.
ONIONS—$2 50@$3 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 6@10c per head.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 12¾@17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9¼; extra C 9; yellow 7¾@8½; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00@6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6; sugar-cured hams 9.
GREEN MEATS—5.

BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5@5½; shoulders 4½.
LARD—Tierces 7; cans and buckets 7¼; refined 7.
CREAM CHEESE—10¾.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a 35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ⅌ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12¼.
IRON TIES—⅌ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco — very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 8a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 80

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.50@$5.00 ⅌ box; Apples, northern $3.50@$4.00; Oranges, $7 00 ⅌ bbl; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 75; Citron 20a25; Figs 10@ 11c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 12½; Brazils 7½@8 10; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Flour about steady; very moderate demand; southern flour unchanged; moderate inquiry. Wheat quiet and generally without decided change; shipperholding off. Corn, new ¾@¾c lower, except for No. 2, which is steady; old quiet and unchanged; southern yellow 45½. Oats without decided change. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; standard A 8¾@8¾. Rice in moderate demand and unchanged. Pork opened firmer; closed dull and heavy; new mess spot $10.37½@$10.50. Lard opened firmer; closed heavy and lower; prime steam spot 6.70@6.75.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm No. 2 red winter 88¼@89; No. 2 Chicago spring 85⅝@85⅞ spot; 86¾@87⅝ March; No. 3 Chicago spring